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SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT





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A

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

1727  
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UNITED STATES,

WITH THE CONTIGUOUS

BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS,

INTENDED AS AN ACCOMPANIMENT TO

MELISH'S

MAP OF THESE COUNTRIES.



BY JOHN MELISH.



THIRD EDITION.



PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

.....

1818.



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DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of July, in the forty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1816, John Melish, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

“A Geographical Description of the United States, with the contiguous British and Spanish Possessions, intended as an accompaniment to Melish’s Map “of these countries. By John Melish.”

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.”—And also to the Act, entitled, “An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, ‘An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES,  
WITH THE CONTIGUOUS  
BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

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PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

*Observations on the first and second Editions.*

THE author of this work, having now so far completed his labours in this delightful field of enquiry, as to be able to place before him a finished specimen of the Map, he sits down with real pleasure to compose the accompanying Description.

In the original prospectus, drawn up while the subject was yet in embryo, high expectations were formed as to the utility and general appearance of the map; and it may be of importance to introduce an extract, in order that the public may have an opportunity of judging how far these expectations have been realised.

“ In the course of his geographical studies, he  
“ (the author) was frequently led to regret, that  
“ there was no map in existence presenting an *en-*  
“ *tire view* of the United States territory; and hav-  
“ ing occasion to consult a great variety of docu-

“ ments in constructing his maps relative to the late  
 “ war, he formed an opinion that A MAP OF THE  
 “ UNITED STATES IN CONNEXION WITH THE BRITISH  
 “ AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS, constructed with spe-  
 “ cial reference to the events of the war, would be  
 “ a great desideratum in geographical science.

“ In pursuance of this opinion, an outline of such  
 “ a map was drawn, and he was delighted to find  
 “ that the object could be accomplished on a scale  
 “ sufficiently large for general information, without  
 “ swelling the subject to an inconvenient size ;  
 “ while the form and general features of the map  
 “ would present a very beautiful picture.”

When this extract was written, it was intended to carry the map no farther west than the ridge dividing the waters falling into the Gulf of Mexico, from those falling into the Pacific Ocean. A subsequent view of the subject pointed out the propriety of adding the two western sheets, so as to carry it to the Pacific Ocean. For this part excellent materials were procured. Part of this territory unquestionably belongs to the United States. To present a picture of it was desirable in every point of view. The map so constructed, shows at a glance the whole extent of the United States territory from sea to sea ; and, in tracing the probable expansion of the human race from east to west, the mind finds an agreeable resting-place on its western limits. The view is complete, and leaves nothing to be wished for. It also adds to the beauty and symmetry of the map ; which will, it is confidently believed, be found one of the most useful and ornamental works ever executed in this country.



Having said this much, the author shall leave his numerous subscribers to judge for themselves; but he cannot do justice to his feelings without stating, that in the execution of the work he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The extent of the information acquired, and the excellence of the workmanship developed in the topographical representation; particularly in shading the mountains and waters, is indeed a convincing proof of the rapid progress of geographical science, and of the fine arts in the United States. But it is the view presented in other forms that affords the most pleasing sensations. The vast extent of the United States territory—the fertility of the soil—the salubrity of the climate—the magnitude of the rivers and lakes; and their usefulness as applied to navigation and the mechanic arts:—and the view of the whole as being the habitation of men among whom self-government has for the first time had a fair chance of successful experiment. It is this view of the subject that is calculated to lead to the most refined sensations, and to afford at every glance ground for thankfulness to Divine Providence, that here at last mankind have found an Asylum, where all the efforts of tyrant man to shackle his fellow will be in vain; and where every man may sit under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree, and none to make him afraid.

Having made these general reflections, we shall now submit a more particular view of the subject on the following plan:

1st. A brief description of the general form and features of the map; with an account of the materials from which it was constructed.

2dly. A general view of the United States ; with a particular account of the boundary lines between them and the British and Spanish possessions.

3dly. A particular view of the United States, geographically arranged into states and territories ; with topographical tables of the counties, townships, and population ; and a complete list of the post offices in the several districts.

4thly. A view of the British possessions to the north and east of the United States.

5thly. A view of the Spanish internal provinces, and of Florida.

6thly. A view of the West Indies, and of the islands of Bahama and Bermuda.



### *Observations on the third Edition.*

IT is now about fifteen months since the first edition of this work issued from the press. Two whole editions have been disposed of, and the demand continues unabated. This was naturally to be expected, because it is the *only work* of the kind that exhibits an *entire view* of the United States Territory ; and the description is the *only work* which brings the geographical view of the United States, *down to the present period*. In pursuance of the author's general plan, editions of a moderate size, only, are prepared, so as to afford frequent opportunities of bringing forward new matter. To illustrate the utility of this plan, it is only necessary to state, that, since the publication of the second edition, a new *Table of the Post*

*Offices of the United States* has been published by direction of the Post Master General; of which advantage has been taken for improving the Post Office lists in this edition. *New maps of Tennessee, of Indiana, and of Georgia*, have been brought forward, from which the view of these states has been materially improved, both in the map and description. The *Mississippi Territory* has been divided; the western portion being formed into a new State by the title of *Mississippi*, and the eastern part into a new Territory called *Alabama*. This has afforded ample matter for the improvement of the views of that district. Other improvements too numerous to mention, have been introduced in other places. It may be added, that by the plan adopted, the subject is always new. The map is printed off 100 at a time, and before a new hundred be printed, the plates are carefully revised, and if there be room for corrections or improvements, these are made accordingly. A new edition of the description will be made annually, and every thing new that occurs in the course of the year, will be inserted in the new edition. By this mode of management the map and description present A PICTURE OF THE UNITED STATES ALWAYS NEW, and whoever takes the trouble carefully, to consult them, will, it is confidently believed be amply gratified by a lucid and lively view of a country destined to become one of the most interesting in the world.

## SECTION I.

*A brief description of the general form and features of the Map; with an account of the Materials from which it was constructed.*

The map extends from north latitude  $22^{\circ} 50'$  to  $53^{\circ} 10'$ , embracing  $30^{\circ} 20'$  of latitude, or 2105 miles from north to south; and at the middle part, from the 17th degree of longitude east, to the 47th degree of longitude west of Washington; being  $64^{\circ}$  of longitude, which is nearly 3500 miles. The northern part presents a view of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Isle St. John's or Prince Edward's, Antiscosti, Labrador, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and an extensive range of country on the west thereof to the Pacific Ocean. Beginning at the north-east corner we see the straits of Belleisle on the north, and the South Entrance on the south of Newfoundland, leading into the spacious Gulf of St. Lawrence; and pursuing the river of that name to the westward, we successively arrive at the great lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior. To the northward we have a view of the southern point of Hudson's bay, and of lake Winnipeg; with a great many lakes of less note, and the rivers flowing into them, particularly the Albany River, the Assiniboin and its branches, and the Saskashawan. To the westward we perceive the continuation of those high mountains, that form the dividing ridge between the waters falling into the eastern and western oceans; and part of the noble Columbia River, and Gulf of Georgia.

In the middle of the map we have a view of the United States, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; the great lakes already noticed on the north; the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The map was extended southward so as to include part of the Island of Cuba, that it might present a view of the connexion by water between the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico; and to render it more useful, the supposed limits of the gulf stream are laid down, and the velocity of the stream in different parts is described. The chains of mountains that form the dividing ridges between the eastern and western waters, are a pretty prominent feature on the eastern part of the United States; the great Mississippi, with its numerous branches, holds majestic sway in the middle; and the eye is gratified by the bold features on the western part, where the numerous branches of the Columbia's waters interlock with those of the Missouri, among lofty chains of cloud-capped mountains, many of them covered with perpetual snow.

To the south-west are the Spanish internal provinces, with California, and part of the vice-royalty of Mexico. The Rio Grand del Norte, calculated by nature to form so fine a boundary between this country and the United States, is worthy of particular notice; as is also the Rio Colorado of the west, the Gulf of California, and the supposed course of a large river which falls into the Bay of St. Francisco on the west.

The peninsula of East Florida, the Bahama Islands, and the port of Havanna, are important in

every point of view, as connected with the United States. The map extends so far east as to present a view of the Bermuda Islands, and that the subject may be every way complete, a view of the West Indies, on a reduced scale, is presented on the south-east corner. A statistical table, showing at a glance the magnitude and population of the several countries exhibited on the map, is placed in the vacant space occupied by the gulf of Mexico; and a title highly creditable to the artists by whom it was designed and executed, occupies the other vacant space in the Atlantic Ocean.

In colouring the map, attention has been paid to a scientific arrangement. The representation of the United States is the most prominent feature, and the *predominant* colour selected for it was *green*. It was necessary to use *variegated* colours to give a good representation of the several states and territories; but no green is used in colouring the British or Spanish possessions. The *predominant* colour for the British possessions is *red*; and the boundary between them and the United States, is wholly shaded with that colour. The *predominant* colour in the Spanish possessions is *yellow*, which, in like manner, is wholly used in shading the boundaries between them and the United States.

In the West Indies, the islands are coloured so as to designate their several possessors.—The British parts are shaded *red*—the Spanish *yellow*—the Haytian *sienna*—the French *green*, and the Danes and Swedes *blue*.

In constructing the map, recourse was had to the following materials :

*For the United States.*—The various state maps, from actual survey, so far as these surveys have extended ; aided by much useful information as to the roads and distances, from Bradley's very excellent general map ; and as to the delineation of the mountains, and style of the work, from Arrowsmith's. Information regarding the territories was principally procured from the land office at Washington. The Mississippi river and the higher parts of the La Platte, Osage, Arkansas, and Red rivers, with the adjacent countries, are delineated from Pike's travels. It is a tribute of respect, justly due to the memory of that enterprising traveller, and brave officer, to say, that the information furnished by him has been of great value to this map ; and the memorial of his adventures has accordingly been perpetuated by the delineation of his route upon its surface, not only through Louisiana, but also through the Spanish internal provinces.

The Missouri river, and its various branches, together with the Columbia and its numerous streams, and the Rocky mountains, are laid down principally from the information communicated to the world by Lewis and Clark, who performed one of the greatest and most important overland journeys ever undertaken by man. The light which their researches have shed upon the geographical science of North America, cannot be too highly appreciated. Their routes are also delineated on the map. The name of Lewis is consecrated to everlasting remembrance among the friends of geographical science ; and Clark has lived to receive the reward of his intrepidity, by the gratitude of his country, in being

appointed governor of the territory that he so perseveringly explored.

Before closing this part of the subject, it may be proper to notice several important alterations and additions, that were made upon the map while it was in progress, because this will have the double effect of showing the great pains that were taken to render the subject complete, and of bringing into view the works of several very meritorious labourers in the vineyard of geography. After the plan-work was wholly finished, Mr. William Darby, and Mr. Lewis Bringier, arrived in Philadelphia, with MS. maps of Louisiana, of great value and importance. Mr. Darby's map embraced the whole of the *state* of Louisiana, principally from actual survey; and more accurate materials than had been produced heretofore of the country east of it to Pensacola, and the country west nearly to the Rio Bravo del Norte. Mr. Bringier's map embraced the whole of that part of the Missouri territory, known by the name of *Upper Louisiana*, from the northern boundary of the state of Louisiana, to above St. Louis: and from the Mississippi to the 23d degree of west longitude. An arrangement was immediately formed with these gentlemen, by which the result of their information was incorporated into this map. The old work was accordingly erased from the plates, and the new substituted at great labour and expense. We may add here, that Darby's map, with a descriptive volume of new and interesting matter, has been published. Bringier's MS. map is in the hands of the author, and, being a work of great value, particularly as



regards the mountains and mineralogy of the country it delineates, it will probably be published at no distant period.

A new and accurate MS. map of Georgia, compiled from the records of actual survey, by Mr. Daniel Sturgis, and of which Mr. Eleazer Early, of Savannah, is proprietor, was placed in the hands of the author of the map of the United States for publication; and he was authorised to make use of it for correcting this map, which was accordingly done—not only in the Georgia part, but also of that part of the Mississippi territory which was the theatre of the memorable campaigns of the brave general Jackson and his compatriots, in quelling the flagrant outrages of the Creek nation of Indians. The materials for this part of the subject were principally furnished to Mr. Early by Mr. Warren.

It would be too tedious to proceed further in detail in giving an historical account of the progress of the other parts of the map. It is sufficient to say, that the author has been most generously supplied with information from every quarter; and he has used every exertion to avail himself of it, so as to produce a view of the country, which he hopes will be as valuable to his fellow-citizens as it is gratifying to himself.

A few remarks that suggest themselves as to the scale of the map, will be more appropriate at the close of this article; and a list of geographical works, at the end of the volume, will convey to the reader the necessary information on that subject.

The *British possessions* are delineated from the latest and best materials which the author could

obtain. Smith's and Fadyon's maps of Upper Canada, and Holland's map of Lower Canada, were used as the basis of information in those countries; and Arrowsmith's general maps, and M. Kenzie's travels, furnished the remaining part; the whole being corrected, and much improved by various Military MS. maps, and by a very excellent four sheet map, embracing the whole country to the north and east of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, lately published by Laurie and Whittle, in London, under the title of Cabotia.

For the *Spanish part*, Humboldt's very excellent map was selected as the basis, use being made of Pike's Travel's, for filling up some of the details. The valuable charts of Vancouver furnished the materials for delineating the Western Coast and California; and some of the details, particularly about the Bay of St. Francisco, were procured from the voyages and travels of G. H. Von Langsdorff, lately published.

The *statistical table* is the result of an entire new admeasurement of the several countries exhibited on the map, compared with all the most approved statistical tables extant. To bring geographical details into a focus, as it were, by a table of this kind, is a work of great labour; but the utility is self-evident, and it is confidently hoped and believed, that this will give satisfaction.

We may now glance at the scale of the map; because it has been sometimes remarked that it was too small. But let it be observed, that the object of this map was not to give *geographical details*; but to present an interesting picture of a *great*

*whole.* The scale selected was sixty miles to an inch, which is sufficiently ample in the construction of a general map. No material information could have been added, unless the scale had been sufficiently large to admit the counties. The least that could have been used for that purpose, would have been thirty miles to an inch; and had ~~this~~ been adopted, it would have rendered the map *four times* its present size; an extent which would have quite defeated the end of the publication. It is much easier to delineate a subject of this kind on a large scale than on a small one. The pains that were taken to combine and to arrange the various subjects, so as to produce a lively and intelligent picture of the country, was great beyond all description; and after this explanation, and a perusal of the work, it is believed that the public will be perfectly satisfied on this point.

In truth it is absolutely impossible to make a general map of such an extended country as this answer a particular purpose. The object of this map was to serve as a subject for general reference, and as a key map to the local maps of the several states and territories from actual survey. It is believed that it will be found well calculated to answer this purpose, because its geographical accuracy can be depended upon. The maps of the several states and territories, quoted at the close of this work, will furnish all the details; and for more general information on the *thickly settled* part of the United States, Bradley's map is worthy of attention.

Besides the maps from actual survey, and Bradley's map, another kind of maps will be found very useful, particularly to travellers. These are *sheet maps* of the several states and territories; and as they will answer remarkably well as accompaniments to the present general map, a series of them will be brought forward as quickly as good materials can be collected.

## SECTION II.

*A general view of the United States, with a particular account of the boundary lines between them and the British and Spanish possessions.*

A land more fair and happy never sun  
View'd in his wide career ! A lovely spot  
For all that life can ask ! salubrious ! mild !  
Its hills are green ! its woods and prospects fair !  
Its meadows fertile ! and, to crown the whole  
In one delightful word—it is our home—  
THE SEAT OF LIBERTY and all its sweets.

THE UNITED STATES is the only portion of the western world that has been consolidated into an independent government ; and is the only country on earth where the *people* enjoy in the fullest extent the sovereign power : a blessing which is consolidated by their manners and habits ; and guaranteed by an extent of country, which affords “ room for their descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation.” Such was the expression of one of her wisest men before the acquisition of Louisiana. The importance of this acquisition will be self-evident, by glancing the eye to the westward over the map, where will be viewed the representation of one of the most elegant countries in the whole world—a country secured to the free men of America, by the wisdom and sagacity of her councils ; whom generations yet unborn will bless.

In constructing this article, it is not the intention of the author to enter into detail, but simply to state a few of the most striking features of the country,

which may be perused with advantage while viewing the map. The subject naturally arranges itself in the following order :

*Situation and extent, boundaries, face of the country, mountains, rivers and lakes, minerals, soil, produce, climate, settlement and progress, government, laws, and education, to conclude with a general statistical table.*

*Situation and extent.* The United States is situated between  $25^{\circ} 50'$  and  $49^{\circ} 37'$  north latitude ; and between  $10^{\circ}$  east, and  $48^{\circ} 20'$  west longitude from Washington. The most northern part is bounded by a line running due west from the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods, and the southern extremity is the outlet of the Rio del Norte. The eastern extremity is the great Menan Island, on the Coast of Maine, and the western is Cape Flattery, north of Columbia river on the Pacific Ocean. The greatest extent of the country from north to south is 1650 miles, and from east to west 2700. The area is about 2,379,350 square miles, or 1,522,784,000 acres. The population by the last census was 7,239,903 ; being less than 3 to each square mile of territory, and to every inhabitant there is nearly 200 acres of land. What a field is here presented for contemplation ! A square mile of territory is capable of sustaining upwards of 300 human beings ; but, allowing only 100 to the square mile, the United States territory could sustain nearly 240 millions ; and then the population would not be more condensed than it now is in many places along the Atlantic coast. To enable the reader, at a glance, to draw a comparison between this country and some others, on

this important branch of political economy, the following table is subjoined :

AMERICA.	Inhab. per sqr. mile.	EUROPE.	Inhab. per sqr. mile.
Connecticut,	60	Italy,	222
Massachusetts,	54	England,	181
New York,	18	France,	174
Pennsylvania,	16	Ireland,	156
Virginia,	14	Spain,	72
Louisiana, under	2	Scotland,	63

Supposing the whole territory of the United States only as thickly settled as Pennsylvania (the medium between New York and Virginia,) it would contain upwards of 38 millions ; with a population equal to Connecticut, it would contain nearly 143 millions. Equal to England, it would contain upwards of 430 millions ; and equal to Italy, it would contain upwards of 528 millions of human beings.

Supposing the population to increase in the same ratio as it has done for 100 years, the result would be nearly as follows :

		Population.
In 1818	- -	9,457,473
1820	- -	10,098,177
1830	- -	13,769,726
1840	- -	18,769,567
1850	- -	25,582,919
1860	- -	34,869,520
1870	- -	47,527,165
1880	- -	64,779,525
1890	- -	88,294,394
1900	- -	120,345,394
1910	- -	164,030,772
1918	- -	211,665,486

So that according to this ratio, the whole country would be equally populous with Pennsylvania, about the year 1863. About the year 1905, it would equal Connecticut; and about the year 1944, it would be equally populous with England.

*Boundaries.* The United States is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and the British province of New Brunswick. On the North by the British possessions of Lower and Upper Canada, and the large unsettled country to the westward of those provinces. On the West by the Pacific Ocean; on the south-west by the Spanish internal provinces and the Rio del Norte: and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. The boundaries are distinctly marked upon the map, and have been run according to the best information which the author could procure; but as this is a subject which involves a considerable difference of opinion, he shall state a few of the reasons for this decision, and leave the public to judge for themselves.

In the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Britain, executed at Paris, on the 3d of September, 1783, the northern and eastern boundaries are described as follows, viz.:  
 “ From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia; viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western-most head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle



of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy: thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence *on a due west course to the river Mississippi*. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy

and the Atlantic Ocean; excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.”

So far then as the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods, there can be but one opinion on the subject of the northern boundary. The boundary as exhibited on the map, is expressly in the terms of the treaty. When the line comes to be accurately run by the commissioners, there may be some deviations from the view here given, but the principle will remain unchanged.

As to the country west of the Lake of the Woods, it is evident that the commissioners were of opinion, that it should be part of the territory of the United States, as high as a line to be run due west from the north-west corner of that lake until it reached as far west as the Mississippi: which was at that period the western boundary of the United States. Subsequent events have annexed the whole of Louisiana to the country, so that the northern boundary of it behoves to be ascertained, as it was possessed by France; but the country never having been settled, the boundary has not been accurately defined. The best course as regards this map, has appeared to be to run the boundary line *due west from the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods* to the Gulf of Georgia, and thence along that gulf, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca, to the Pacific Ocean. In colouring the map, however, we have deviated a little from that line. From the view of the head waters of the Missouri, as exhibited on the map, which is the result of all the information we have been able to procure, it appears that they extend

beyond this line, and so does the head waters of Clark's River. It is presumed, by some, that both ought to belong to the United States, and the map is coloured accordingly, that both views of the subject may be seen.

In regard to the boundary between the United States and Spain, we have procured very excellent data, whereby to delineate it on the map. From the various documents that have been consulted, there appears to be no doubt, that the French were the first actual settlers in Louisiana. It is, however, foreign to our purpose, to give a history of the settlement of that country : we shall, therefore, select those circumstances that determined its limits as a French colony.

In the year 1684. La Salle sailed from France, with a small squadron, for the purpose of establishing a colony on the Mississippi ; but missing the mouth of that river, he reached the bay of St. Louis, called by the Spaniards, and marked on the map, the Bay of St. Joseph. Here three of his vessels were cast away. The greatest part of the men and goods were saved ; but he himself was taken ill. Upon his recovery, he took regular possession of the country, formed a settlement, and built a fort, which is now known by the name of *Fort Matagorda*. At this time there were no other settlements in that part of the country, so that the right of France became unquestionable ; and all the subsequent settlements of Spain to the East of the Rio del Norte, were regarded as usurpations. So much for the western limits. On the east side, in the year 1699, the French, under M. de Bienville,

landed on the shore of the Biloxi Bay, opposite to the pass between Cat and Ship islands, and formed an establishment in that part of Louisiana; and by an order from his government, he removed to Dauphin Island, at the outlet of Mobile Bay. Pensacola was then in the possession of the Spaniards, and the Perdido river being the only entrance from the Gulf of Mexico, between Mobile and Pensacola bays, it became the line of separation between the French colony of Louisiana, and the Spanish colony of Florida.

The French title, thus established, was recognised throughout Europe, and maps and descriptions of the country, so bounded, formed a part of the systems of geography and atlases of that day.

In the year 1721, a very elaborate geographical work was published in London, entitled "A New GENERAL ATLAS, containing a geographical and historical account of all the empires, kingdoms, and other dominions of the world; with the maps laid down according to the observations communicated to the English Royal Society, and the French Royal Academy of Sciences." In this atlas, there is a map, entitled, "A Map of Louisiana and the river Mississippi," inscribed to William Law, of Lawreston Esq. This map furnishes evidence as to the western limits of Louisiana of the highest authority, and fixes the boundary line on the west side of the Rio del Norte, to the Rio Solado, answering to the Rio Puerco on the modern maps. It is continued along that river to near its source. From thence it passes to the east of Santa Fé, to between the 37th and 38th degrees of N. latitude,

where it crosses the Rio del Norte, and is so continued to the margin of the map, which is about half a degree west of that river.

Upon these data, the western boundary of Louisiana is constructed. It takes the Rio del Norte to the river Puerco, then along that river to the chain of mountains which forms the dividing ridge between it and the Rio Colorado; then along that ridge to beyond Santa Fé, where it bends towards the Rio del Norte near the latitude of  $38^{\circ}$  N.; then along the Rio del Norte to its source, where a note is inserted, expressing that the limits of Louisiana on that quarter are undefined.

Towards the Pacific Ocean, we have no very correct data for forming an opinion as to the boundaries. The following view of the subject is the result of the best information that has been obtained.

The Missouri and its waters are unquestionably part of the United States territory, in virtue of the purchase of Louisiana; and it is presumed, that the title is equally unquestionable as to the Columbia and its waters, to a line drawn due west from the N. W. corner of the Lake of the Woods. This includes the Multnomah on the south, but leaves the question undetermined in the unexplored country between that river and the bay of St. Francisco. From the latest accounts, it appears that the Spaniards have no settlements above that bay, and probably will have none, so that the country may be considered virtually a part of the United States territory, provided they should consider it of importance to take possession and settle it.

A settlement on the west coast would unquestionably be a matter of vast importance to the United States ; and that question being intimately connected with the boundaries in this quarter, it is considered a matter of some consequence to introduce a view of the most recent information regarding that country, procured in an authentic form, from Langsdorff's voyages and travels already referred to.

It is well known, that the Spanish government is extremely jealous of its foreign possessions, in consequence of which, it was under peculiar circumstances that the Russian vessel was admitted. They had the good fortune, however, not only to be admitted into the harbour of St. Francisco, but to obtain a great deal of very minute and interesting information, the result of which will be best communicated by a few extracts. The entrance into the harbour is thus described by Mr. Langsdorff: " We now steered directly towards the harbour, and had the pleasure of finding Vancouver's charts and views so accurate, that they left nothing to be wished for." They anchored abreast of the fort, and afterwards discovered another fort, of which they give the following account: " A fort, concealed by a point of land, so as not to be visible from the anchoring place, an enemy's ship attempting to run into the harbour, deeming itself quite safe, by steering out of the reach of the fort at the entrance, might be very much surprised, by being saluted with a discharge of artillery at the moment when least expected. On the contrary, a vessel keeping to the northern shore, and north-east part of this spacious bay, is secure

“ from all danger.” He again remarks on this point  
 “ —“ In the neighbourhood, and north of the island  
 “ of Los Angelos, and Ponta de St. Antonio, an ene-  
 “ my’s ship may be perfectly secure against all at-  
 “ tacks from the Spaniards. Directly east of the  
 “ St. Joseph, about seven leagues, is an arm of a  
 “ great river, which first winds towards the north,  
 “ and then taking a westerly direction, empties  
 “ itself into the north-east part of the bay of St.  
 “ Francisco. To the north and north-east, another  
 “ broad bay extends for several miles, over which  
 “ are scattered a number of islands. Into this flow  
 “ four or five large rivers, that come from the east.  
 “ They are probably several mouths belonging to  
 “ one large river. The Spaniards have many  
 “ times followed the southern, or left bank of this  
 “ river, on horseback, *but, for want of boats, have*  
 “ *never been able to examine the right bank.* Be-  
 “ tween 80 and 90 leagues inland, the stream has  
 “ from 4 to 5 fathoms water, and is so broad that  
 “ a ball from a musket would scarcely reach the  
 “ opposite shore.” “ From want of vessels and  
 “ boats in the harbour, the Spaniards *are separated*  
 “ *entirely from the opposite shore* of the bay, dis-  
 “ tant an Italian mile, (nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  English.) This  
 “ precludes their having any intercourse with the  
 “ more northerly tribes of Indians.”

From hence it appears that the Spaniards have  
 no intention to extend their settlements beyond the  
 bay and river St. Francisco, and the whole coun-  
 try between that and the outlet of Columbia, pro-  
 bably lies open to the enterprise of the citizens of  
 of the United States. The river St. Francisco

presents itself as a convenient boundary between the United States and Spanish settlements, and it will probably afford a fine passage from the interior of the country to the Pacific Ocean.

*The face of the country* in the United States, presents every variety. The north-eastern part on the coast is broken and hilly; and is remarkably indented with numerous bays and inlets. Towards the south and along the Gulf of Mexico, the land is level and sandy, interspersed with many swamps, and numerous islands and inlets. At the outlets of many of the rivers, there is a large portion of alluvial land, which is particularly the case along the Mississippi. Beyond the head of tide waters, there is a tolerably rich and agreeably uneven country, which extends to the mountains. The mountainous district, on the Atlantic side of the country, is about 150 miles in breadth, and 1200 miles in length; extending in large ridges from north-east to south-west. These ridges are generally known by the name of the Allegany Mountains, and are of various elevations, from 2000 to 4000 feet. The highest point seems to be the White Hills in New Hampshire, which rises to the elevation of nearly 9000 feet. Beyond the mountains we have a view of the great valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, presenting a body of the finest land in the world, and possessing great natural advantages. To the westward of this valley are the mountains of Louisiana, presenting features singularly bold and grand. The Rocky mountains, in particular, are very majestic; and the vast variety produced by the great mass of wa-



ters forming the tributary streams of the Missouri and Columbia, must render the scenery in that region singularly interesting. Beyond these the principal feature is the great confluence of waters at the outlet of the Columbia river, and the bold shores of the Pacific Ocean.

**RIVERS AND LAKES.** The greater number of the rivers will be noticed in the statistical view of the several states and territories, to which they respectively belong; but it will be more appropriate in this place to treat of the larger waters: because some of them form the boundaries between the United States and other countries; and all of them are most important features to be noticed in describing the face of the country. The rivers to be noticed here are the *St. Lawrence and its waters; the Columbia and its waters; the St. Francisco; the Rio del Norte; and the Missouri and Mississippi, and waters flowing into them.*

*River St. Lawrence.* The head waters of this grand river are situated round Lake Superior, as exhibited on the map, and that noble expanse of water forms a great inland sea, 350 miles long and 130 broad; being probably the greatest body of fresh water on the globe. It is navigable throughout its whole extent, and the water being uncommonly pure, it will be an object of great importance, when that part of the country is settled.

From this lake the water issues into Lake Huron through the straits of St. Mary. Lake Huron is, next to Lake Superior, the largest lake on the continent, being 200 miles long by about 100 broad; but it is very irregular. Like Lake Superior, it

has pure water and good navigation; and is interspersed with many islands. To the west of this we enter through the straits of Michillimackinack into Lake Michigan, also a great expanse of water 330 miles long and 60 broad. This lake is wholly in the United States, and having a fine navigation, will become an object of the greatest importance. It may be remarked in this place, that the southern extremity of this lake has not been correctly ascertained, although it is of great importance that it should be so, because the northern boundary of the state of Ohio is to be determined by a line to be drawn from this point to Lake Erie. The view on the map, being the result of all the knowledge extant upon the subject, is probably not far from the truth. The act of congress for erecting the Indiana Territory into a state, extends the northern boundary upon the lake 10 miles, so as to give the inhabitants a port of entry.—Fort Chicago is situated on the south-west side of the lake, and the interesting fort of Michillimackinack is in the straits of that name, between this lake and Lake Huron.

Returning to Lake Huron, we see the river issuing from it, by the straits of that name, about 40 miles long, when it again expands itself into a pretty lake called Lake St. Clair. This sheet of water is about 25 miles long and 20 broad, and receives from the Canada side the river Thames.

The river issues from this lake into Lake Erie through the straits of Detroit; a very important and beautiful passage of about 30 miles long, which will become the seat of great settlements. Detroit is elegantly situated on the west bank, about 6

miles below Lake St. Clair; and Malden, or Amherstberg, is situated a little above its entrance into Lake Erie.

Lake Erie is a beautiful sheet of water, about 240 miles long and 60 broad. The water is pure, and not very deep, but the lake is navigable for large vessels. It receives the waters of many rivers, the most important of which is the Miami of the lakes, at the west end; near the outlet of which are a great number of islands, some of them of considerable extent and importance.

At the east end of this lake, beautifully situated, stands Buffalo, on the one side, and Fort Erie on the other; and between them the water issues from the lake as clear as crystal, and by a rapid course runs towards lake Ontario, through the passage called the Niagara river. About five miles below lake Erie, the stream is divided by a very interesting island, called Grand Island, below which is Navy Island, where the river expands to a considerable breadth, immediately above the falls of Niagara. This is probably the greatest cataract in the world, and well worth the attention of the curious. Below the falls, the river runs with a very rapid course for nine miles, through a deep chasm. The land on each side falls to a little above the level of the river at Queenstown and Lewistown. From this point it is navigable to lake Ontario, distant 7 miles.

Lake Ontario is about 180 miles long and 40 broad, and receives a considerable number of streams; the chief of which are the Genessee river,

Seneca river, and Black river, on the side of the United States; and the river Trent from Canada.

The river issues from lake Ontario through a great number of islands, situated between Kingston and Sackett's Harbour. It now assumes the name of St. Lawrence, though it is frequently known, from the lake to Montreal, by the name of Cadaraqui. In its progress it expands into a considerable lake called St. Francis, and reaches the important British settlement of Montreal, where it receives the Utawas, or Grand river, which forms the boundary between the two Canadas.—Below Montreal, it receives the Richelieu, or Sorel river, from lake Champlain, and successively the St. Francis, St. Maurice, and Chaudiere. A short distance below the last mentioned river stands the important city of Quebec, below which the river is divided into two branches, by the island of Orleans. Beyond this island it gradually expands into the spacious bay and gulf of St. Lawrence, from whence there is a communication to the ocean by the straits of Belleisle, and what is called the South Entrance.

*Columbia River* is supposed to take its rise about 300 miles to the north-east of where it first makes its appearance on the map, where it interlocks with the head waters of the Unjigah, or Peace river. M'Kenzie, the enterprising British traveller, first discovered it in north latitude  $54^{\circ} 40'$ —west longitude from London  $120^{\circ} 25'$ , from which point he descended it about 150 miles, when, leaving it, he crossed over to the ocean, by the route describ-

ed on the map. From the point where M'Kenzie left it, the course is unknown, until we approach Clark's river, where it is a stream of great magnitude. The whole of the interesting waters forming Clark's river can be distinctly traced on the map; and they are a powerful auxiliary to the Columbia. About 70 miles below Clark's river, after receiving some tributary streams, the Columbia forms a junction with Lewis's river, a stream composed of numerous branches, rising in the Rocky mountains, where, like Clark's river, they interlock with the head waters of the Missouri. Below Lewis's river, the Columbia makes a bend to the south and east, and then passes through the mountains; and about 300 miles below are the great falls. About 20 miles below the falls, the river makes a considerable bend, and passes through another chain of mountains; below which, about 60 miles, it receives from the south-east the large and important river called the Multnomah.

The Multnomah is supposed to rise near the head waters of the Rio del Norte, and is laid down on the map according to the best information we have been able to procure. Viewing it in its connexion with the head waters of the Missouri, the La Platte, the Arkansas, and the Rio del Norte, it deserves particular notice, as it will probably be, at no very distant period, the route of an overland communication, through the interior of Louisiana, to the settlements at the mouth of Columbia river.

From the Multnomah to the ocean is about 90 miles, and it is tide water all the way; the land be-

ing good, with many settlements of Indians. The waters of the Columbia are clear, and abound with fish of every variety.

*St. Francisco Bay and River*, was noticed in discussing the article of the boundary lines, page 26; but it may be mentioned in this place, that when this part of the map was constructed, the supposition that there was a large river flowing to the westward, through the interior of the country into the bay of St. Francisco, arose from inference only. Langsdorff's account of it already quoted proves incontestibly the existence of such a river, and that it is a very large stream 270 miles in the interior of the country. There is little doubt, therefore, but that the Rio Buenaventura, and its waters, which interlock with the waters of the Rio del Norte, and La Platte, form a part of it. Should this be the case, it may, in process of time, form an admirable communication with the settlements on the west coast of America.

*Rio del Norte.* This river rises among the mountains between north latitude  $41^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ}$ , and west longitude  $33^{\circ}$  and  $34^{\circ}$ . Its head waters interlock with those of the Missouri, Columbia, La Platte, Arkansas, Multnomah, and Francisco; and the waters of the Rio Colorado of the west, which falls into the gulf of California, approach near it. After tracing it in its progress about 300 miles, we reach that point where Pike and his party first encamped on it, and for all this distance it is presumed to be the south-west boundary of Louisiana. About 100 miles below this is Santa Fé, one of the most interesting of the Spanish settlements. Below Santa

Fé the river runs about 450 miles in a direction east of south, without receiving any material augmentation, when the Rio Conchos falls into it from the south-west. Below this it makes a remarkable bend of about 100 miles, and receives the Rio Puerco from the north. It may be remarked here, that all the Louisiana rivers south of the La Platte, make a bend somewhat similar to the one just noticed in this river; a circumstance owing no doubt to the configuration of the surface of the earth in this quarter. At the river Puerco, the Rio del Norte again becomes the south-west boundary of Louisiana. Below this it runs an east course of between 50 and 60 miles, when it receives a considerable stream from the north, which is not named on the maps; and from hence, without receiving any material augmentation, it holds a course nearly south-east, about 400 miles, to the Gulf of Mexico.

Having discussed the rivers forming the out-skirts, as it were, of the United States territory, we shall now take a view of the MISSOURI and MISSISSIPPI, with their numerous branches which water the interior.

On tracing the Missouri to its highest source, we find it on Jefferson's river, a little above the 44th degree of latitude, and near the 35th degree of west longitude, where Lewis and Clark's canoes stopped, 3000 miles from the Mississippi. Tracing the river downward from this point, we successively arrive at Philanthropy river, Wisdom river, Philosophy river, Madison's river, Gallatin's river, Ordway river, Dearborn's river, and Smith's river, and then reach the falls of the Missouri. Here the river,

falls no less than 365 feet in the course of 18 miles, the falls being partly perpendicular pitches, and partly rapids. The highest pitch is 87 feet, the next 47, and the next 26. Leaving the falls, we arrive at Portage river, Snow river, Maria's river, Stone-Wall creek, Slaughter river, Big Horn river, Judith river, Turtle creek, Windsor creek, North Mountain creek, and passing others of less note, Bralton's creek, Milk creek, Porcupine creek, and Martha's creek, and then arrive at the Yellow Stone river, flowing in from the south-west. —The Yellow Stone is a very large river, the main branch of which rises in Lake Eustus, and after receiving numerous tributary streams, the Big Horn, a river nearly equal to it in size, which rises in *Lake Biddle*, falls in from the southward; and the streams thus united, and further augmented by others of considerable importance, particularly the Tongue river, form a confluence with the Missouri, as before described, in north latitude  $48^{\circ}$ , west longitude  $27^{\circ}$ . A little beyond this, the Missouri reaches its northern extremity, which is in north latitude  $48^{\circ} 22'$ , where it receives the White-Earth river; passing which we arrive at the remarkable spot where the head waters of the Moose river approach within one mile of the main stream of the Missouri. Below this the river is augmented by the Little Missouri, and after passing the Knife river, we arrive at fort Mandan, and the wintering place of Lewis and Clark in 1804 and 1805. Between  $43^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ}$ , we perceive the great bend in the river, a most singular curiosity. Below it the river receives a number of pretty large streams, before we reach the La Platte, a little above north latitude



41°. The La Platte is a very large stream, which extends through several ridges of the Rocky mountains, having its head waters higher than either the Arkansas or Rio del Norte; and has been recently rendered memorable as being the route through which Mr. Stewart and the Astoria settlers reached the Missouri, after being driven from their settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river, by the savages of the Wakash nation.

Passing the La Platte, the river receives a number of tributary streams before it reaches the Kansas, a large river, which falls in from the west, a little above the 39th degree of north latitude. Below this it receives some pretty important streams from the north, when we reach the settlement of the celebrated Daniel Boone, Esq. so well known for his courage and enterprise in penetrating into the western parts of the continent. Below this the beautiful Osage river falls in from the south-west. It was this river that Pike and his party ascended to the Osage village, and thence continued his adventurous journey through Louisiana and the Spanish internal provinces. Below this river, about 120 miles, the Missouri forms a junction with the Mississippi, above St. Louis; from whence the united streams flow with majestic rapidity to the ocean. Before following it thither, we will now take a view of the Mississippi.

This river rises in Turtle Lake, north latitude  $47^{\circ} 47'$  and after receiving a number of tributary streams, reaches the falls of St. Anthony in north latitude  $44^{\circ}$ . These falls are 16 feet perpendicular, with a rapid below of 58 feet. Immediately below the falls, St. Peter's river forms a junction with

the Mississippi from the west, and a little below St. Croix river falls in from the east. About 15 miles below this, the river spreads out into a beautiful sheet of water called Lake Pepin; at the lower end of which it receives the waters of the Chippeway river.

About 90 miles below the Chippeway river, the Ouisconsin falls in from the eastward. This river is remarkable, as it approaches within one mile and three quarters of the Fox river, which falls into Lake Michigan. At the mouth of the Ouisconsin river, is Prairie du Chien, where the United States have lately formed a military establishment, which will no doubt be of great importance to the settlements of this part of the country.

After passing the Ouisconsin river, the Mississippi makes a considerable bend to the eastward, at the extremity of which it meets the northern boundary of the Illinois territory, and then receding westward about 30 miles, receives the waters of Stony river. About 80 or 90 miles below this, the Riviere des Moines falls in from the westward; there is no other river of great note till we reach the Illinois, which falls in from the eastward a little above the junction of the Mississippi with the Missouri.

The Illinois is a large river, of which the head waters interlock so closely with those falling into Lake Michigan, that it is said canoes have sometimes, in the wet season, passed from the one to the other. It forms a most important feature in the territory to which it gives name; and, at no distant period, there will be extensive and elegant settlements on its banks.

Leaving the Illinois, we descend about 12 miles, and arrive at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri, where we shall stop to take a view of the very important situation around it; previous to which we may just glance at the relative importance of these great rivers.

It was a piece of great geographical injustice to place the Mississippi before the Missouri, in point of importance; but the case is not singular.

When we view the two rivers on the map, we see at a glance, that the Missouri is the MAIN STREAM, and that the Mississippi is only a tributary branch, equalled in importance by some, and surpassed by others, flowing into it.

To illustrate this more completely, we may introduce a view of the measurement of some of these rivers. As it is only a *comparative view*, it is given without regard to their bends.

Length of the	Missouri,	-	-	1670 Miles.
—	Arkansas,	-	-	1100
—	Red River,	-	-	1000
—	La Piatte,	-	-	760
—	Mississippi,	-	-	730
—	Ohio,	-	-	700
—	Kansas,	-	-	610
—	Tennessee,	-	-	550
—	Yellow-stone,	-	-	500
—	White River,	-	-	400
—	Wachita,	-	-	400
—	Osage River,	-	-	360
—	Cumberland,	-	-	300

So that the Missouri, in point of mere length, is double the size of the Mississippi, and receives, before the junction with that river, the waters of a great

many tributary streams, one of which, the La Platte, is actually longer than the Mississippi. The Arkansas and Red rivers are both much longer than the Mississippi; and the Ohio, making allowance for its great bends, is also longer: and, taken in connexion with the Cumberland and Tennessee, is a river of much greater importance. What then must be the aggregate effect of the whole of these waters? It is mighty beyond conception to those who have not beheld it.

From what has been remarked, on these rivers, taken in connexion with other circumstances, we may draw an inference as to the great importance of St. Louis, and the adjacent country. When we view the central situation; the great confluence of the waters; the extent of the prairies; the salubrity of the climate; and the advantages that will result from the mines in its neighbourhood; the mind instinctively looks forward to this place as one of the first consequence in the United States; probably as the future capital of the greatest country that ever the world saw.

Leaving St. Louis, we pass along the Mississippi about 80 miles to Kaskaskia, where the Kaskaskia river, a considerable stream from the eastward, falls in; and below this about 90 miles, the elegant Ohio river, augmented by its numerous branches, forms a junction with the Mississippi. Here again the mind is arrested by the view of this great confluence of waters; but it is to be observed, that the ground in the neighbourhood is low, and liable to be inundated by the great periodical swell of these rivers.

About 350 miles below the Ohio, the White

river falls in from the westward, and this is represented as a most beautiful stream. Its sources and meanders can be traced upon the map; but it may be worthy of notice, in this place, to state, on the authority of Mr. Bringier, before referred to, that in the upper part of it, through Devallier's Grant, and to the eastward, it runs for 300 miles through beds of marble, of all the variegated colours in nature; and the adjacent country is indescribably beautiful.

Fourteen miles below the White river, the Arkansas falls in from the westward. This is a very large and important river, having its sources in the mountains above Sante Fé. In exploring the country, Pike reached its banks about the longitude of  $23^{\circ}$  west, and ascended to its highest sources; while Lieutenant Wilkinson descended to the Mississippi. The river, as exhibited on this map, is more correct than any view of it heretofore given; and from thence its relative importance will at once be seen.

Below the Arkansas river, 190 miles, the Yazoo river falls in from the eastward, and the lands, which formed the subject of the Yazoo speculation, are pointed out on the map. The Big Black river also flows through these lands, and falls into the Mississippi, 63 miles by water, though only 30 in a direct line by land, below the Yazoo. The river now flows through a most interesting country, which will become the seat of great and important settlements, having Natches for a central point; and below it is Loftus Heights and Fort Adams.

A few miles below this, we pass the 31st degree of north latitude, which forms the boundary be-

tween the States of Louisiana and Mississippi; after which the river makes a remarkable bend to the westward, and receives the waters of Red river.

The Red river rises in the mountains, to the eastward of Santa Fé, between north latitude  $37^{\circ}$  and  $38^{\circ}$ , and pursuing a general south-east course, makes several remarkable bends, as exhibited on the map; but it receives no very considerable streams until it forms a junction with the Wachitta, and its great mass of waters, a few miles before it reaches the Mississippi.

The junction of this river with the Mississippi is very singular. It would appear that they had been originally separate and distinct waters: the Mississippi passing to the sea by New Orleans; and the Red river through the Atchafalaya. But in one of these numerous bends which the Mississippi has formed, it appears to have broken into the bed of the Red river, they have formed a temporary junction—they again recede, and resume their original course towards the great reservoir of waters—the ocean.

As the river receives no streams of importance after passing the Atchafalaya, it may be considered as having reached its maximum; and we may view it in its progress from hence to the ocean, as being an average breadth of 800 yards; the depth being about 120 feet, and the mean velocity about one mile per hour. So constituted, it runs on with majestic sway past St. Francisville, Baton-Rouge, Donaldsonville, Manchac, and, 250 miles below the Atchafalaya, reaches New Orleans, where it makes a considerable bend to the south and east.

NEW ORLEANS is most admirably situated on the north bank of the Mississippi; and now is, and will continue to be, the great depot for the river under review.

The English Turn is a remarkable bend in the river, 16 miles below New Orleans, after passing which, we meet with nothing remarkable till we reach Fort St. Philip, or Plaquemines, distant 54 miles. Nineteen miles below this, the river separates itself into three grand divisions, as represented on the map, viz. the South-east, or Main Pass; the South Pass; and the South-west Pass. Four miles below the forks, on the Main Pass, a stream issues to the north-east, called Pass a la Loutre, and the Main Pass is divided into two parts at the outlet, the one called the North, and the other the South-east Pass. The South-west Pass is also divided into two parts at the outlet; the western one being called the West Pass. On all these passes there are bars at the outlet, with the water comparatively shallow. The Main Pass has about 13 feet, the South-west Pass 12, the West Pass 9, and the South Pass 8. The course of the river can be traced a considerable way from the shore, when it is finally lost in the mass of waters forming the Gulf of Mexico.

In Mr. Darby's valuable work on Louisiana, before referred to, a calculation is made of the quantity of water discharged by the Mississippi; which, being from more accurate data than any heretofore made, we shall transcribe.

In one foot longitudinal section of the river, it is estimated that there is 141,372 cubic feet of water;

and the mean velocity being one mile per hour; and there being 5280 feet in a mile, of course the river will discharge 5280 times 141,372, or 746,441,160 cubic feet of water every hour. This being reduced to gallons, makes 4,573,938,000, being upwards of 76 millions of gallons in a minute, and of 1270 thousand gallons in every second of time!

But as it is difficult for the mind to form a correct estimate by figures, where the quantity is very great, we may use another mode. Suppose a trough one mile square and 60 feet deep, the quantity of water discharged by the Mississippi would fill it in an hour. In twenty-four hours it would cover six miles square, or a township, to the depth of 60 feet; and in one year it would cover, to the depth of 60 feet, a space larger than New Jersey!

Having now traversed this great river from its highest source to its outlet, we may take a survey of its magnitude and importance in another point of view.

The *eastern extremity* of the waters of this river is the head waters of the *Alleghany*, which are situated in Pennsylvania, about 190 miles north-west of Philadelphia.

The *western extremity* is the head of waters of Jefferson's river, about 540 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

The *distance* between these two extremities in a direct line, is about 1700 miles.

The *northern extremity* is a branch of the Missouri, in the north latitude  $50^{\circ} 42'$ ; 550 miles west by north of the Lake of the Woods.



The *southern extremity* is the South Pass into the Gulf of Mexico; north latitude  $29^{\circ}$ ; 90 miles below New Orleans.

The distance between these two extremities, in a direct line, is 1680. miles.

The river and its branches spread over nearly fifteen hundred thousand square miles, viz. :

Missouri Territory, $\frac{2}{3}$ ,	1,060,000
North-west Territory, $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	73,500
Illinois Territory, the whole,	50,000
Indiana, $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	32,300
Ohio, $\frac{4}{5}$ ,	31,200
Pennsylvania, $\frac{1}{3}$ ,	14,200
New York, $\frac{1}{100}$ ,	460
Maryland, $\frac{1}{100}$ ,	110
Virginia, $\frac{2}{5}$ ,	25,600
North Carolina, $\frac{1}{5}$ ,	900
South Carolina, $\frac{1}{5}$ ,	190
Georgia, $\frac{1}{100}$ ,	580
Kentucky, the whole,	39,000
Tennessee, the whole,	40,000
Mississippi, $\frac{3}{5}$ ,	29,660
Louisiana, $\frac{2}{3}$ ,	32,000
	<hr/>
	1,429,700
	<hr/>

So that the Mississippi and its branches water considerably above 2-3ds of the whole United States territory; a great portion of it being unsettled, and probably the finest land in the world.

*Minerals.* Of these there are a great variety and profusion. Iron, limestone, and freestone, abound throughout all the country. Coal is very abundant in the western country; and is found in several districts in the Atlantic states. Lead abounds in

the district near St. Louis, where the mines are exceedingly valuable; and probably of great extent. Copper mines exist in several places throughout the country; and it is believed that gold and silver exist in great profusion in Upper Louisiana. Marble is a most abundant article, particularly in Upper Louisiana, where it forms the bed of the White river, already noticed, for 300 miles. The benefit derived from the marble quarries in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, is well known, and the article is abundant in many other places. Quicksilver, zinc, salt-petre, and sulphur, exist in considerable quantities. In Upper Louisiana, Mr. Bringier discovered vast quantities of antimony, which may hereafter be an article of great value, and the whole western country abounds with salt springs.\*

\* On this subject we will probably soon be supplied with much valuable information. Mr. Wm. Maclure, well known for his attachment to geological science, has recently returned from a tour to the western country; and it is to be hoped the result of his researches will be published. In many counties of England, the surveys are as complete below the ground as above it; and in some of them the mines are more valuable than the farms. That there is a hidden store of treasure of immense value within the United States territory, there is no doubt; and a systematic plan for exploring the country, and bringing it into view, would probably be attended with the most beneficial result.

Since the foregoing note was written, Mr. Maclure has prepared a work of great value entitled "Observations on the Geology of the United States of America; with some remarks on the effect produced on the nature and fertility of soils, by the decomposition of the different classes of rocks; and an application to the fertility of every state in the Union."—This

*Soil.* The soil in such a great extent of country must be very various. On the Atlantic coast, to the north and east, it is stony, and towards the south, sandy; but in both cases it is interspersed with a great deal of alluvial land. Towards the mountains the soil improves, and there are many situations extremely fertile. On the mountains the soil is light and thin, but rich in the valleys. Beyond the mountains, in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, there are vast tracts of land uncommonly rich and fertile. Towards the south-western parts of the Missouri Territory, the soil is light, thin, and sandy. The mountainous region to the north-west is pretty similar to the Allegany Mountains, but the hills are much more lofty, and the soil more variable. Beyond these mountains, there is much good soil all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

*Produce.* The produce consists of every variety in the world, wheat, maize (or Indian corn), oats, barley, and other grain; with apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, plums, and other fruit; and a vast variety of vegetables are produced all over the country. Lemons, oranges, and some tropical fruits are raised in Louisiana and some of the other southern countries. Hops, flax, and hemp, are very abundant. Tobacco is an article of extensive cultivation in Virginia, Maryland, and other places. Cotton is a staple commodity in the southern states. Indigo is produced in Louisiana,

work is now published, and is one of the most valuable documents extant in regard to the nature of the soil of the United States.

and sugar has become an article of extensive cultivation in that country, and in some places along the Atlantic coast.

The northern and eastern states, and the mountains in the interior, are fine grazing countries, producing vast quantities of cattle and sheep, and butter and cheese in abundance. Sheep are multiplying very fast all over the country; and the Merino breed having been introduced, thrive as well as they do in Spain.

The horses for draught and for the saddle, are very abundant, and generally excellent; particularly in Pennsylvania. Other domestic animals are very plenty, as asses, goats, hogs, and dogs.

Of tame fowl, there are turkeys, geese, ducks, common poultry, pigeons, peacocks, and guinea fowls.

The wild animals are numerous. The mammoth, the largest of all the four-footed tribe, formerly an inhabitant of this country, is now extinct, though many specimens of its remains are to be found in the United States.\* Among those in existence at present may be enumerated the bison, or wild ox, moose, deer, bear, wolf, fox, lynx, panther, weasel, ermine, martin, mink, otter, opossum, hare, squirrel, mouse, bat, rat, beaver, seal, &c. The game and wild fowl peculiar to the country are turkeys, pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, wild swans, wild geese, wild ducks,

\* An entire skeleton of the mammoth, well worth the attention of the curious, is to be seen in Peale's museum, Philadelphia.

pigeons, teal, plovers, widgeons, rail, &c. The other birds are eagles, hawks, vultures, turkey-buzzards, starlings, blue birds, red birds, humming birds, &c.\*

Of fishes, there are the whale, dolphin, porpoise, grampus, skate, shark, sturgeon, cod, flounder, perch, whiting, salmon, trout, roach, shad, drum, black fish, and a great variety of others, with which the seas and interior lakes and rivers abound.

There is such a profusion of natural timber all over the United States, that the bare enumeration the various kinds of trees would swell this work beyond the limits allotted for it; a few of the most useful kinds may be noticed: elm, cherry, locust, oak, heech, pine, cedar, cypress, willow, hickory, ash, walnut, chesnut, birch, maple, &c.

*Climate.* In such an extensive country as this, the climate must be very various. In the north-east the winters are very cold and the summers hot, varying as you proceed to the southward. In the south-east, and along the Gulf of Mexico, the summers are very hot, and the winters mild and pleasant. Among the mountains it is cold towards the north, and temperate in the south.

Beyond the mountains, in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, the country enjoys generally a temperate and delightful climate, until we approach the Rocky Mountains, when it becomes subject to great extremes, the winters being

\* A most elegant description of the birds of the United States, with representations coloured from the life, is to be found in the American Ornithology, by the late ingenious Alexander Wilson.

generally very cold; and many of the mountains constantly covered with snow. To the westward of these mountains there is a great change on the climate, until we reach the shores of the Pacific, where it is pretty similar to the western parts of Europe. The prevailing winds are from the westward, and blowing over a great expanse of water, they fan and cool the air in summer, and in winter, being loaded with vapour, they deluge the country with frequent rain.

*Settlement and Progress of Society.* The first settlement of the United States took place in 1610, from which time they continued as British colonies until 1776, when they were declared to be INDEPENDENT STATES; at which period the states amounted to thirteen, containing about three millions of inhabitants. Since that time they have increased in an astonishing degree, and now amount to twenty states, and five territories, containing, by the census of 1810, 7,239,903 inhabitants. About 253,400 may be added as the annual increase since.

The progress of agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, is even more remarkable than that of the population. At the period of the revolution, the settlements were almost wholly confined to the eastward of the mountains, and principally along the sea board, depending on Britain for manufactures, and many of the necessaries of life. The settlements now extend across the Mississippi, the interior being studded with towns, villages, and farm houses; and abounding with saw and grist mills, fulling mills, carding and roving ma-

ehives, paper mills, cotton mills, iron founderies and forges, tan works and glass works, in such profusion, and increasing so rapidly, that the internal manufactures will soon be equal, not only to a supply of the demand at home, but it is probable that vast quantities of cotton yarn and cloth, and of hemp manufactures, will be exported. The estimated amount of manufactures in 1810, was 120,000,000 dollars. The increase since that time has been so great, that they may be now estimated at upwards of 200,000,000. The United States has heretofore exported flour, ashes, cotton, timber, fish, tar, turpentine, &c. In 1812, the amount was 45,294,043 dollars. They have imported dry goods, groceries, tea, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, &c. In 1812, the amount of the imports was nearly equal to the exports. The state of commerce is rapidly changing from external to internal trade, and this change will unquestionably go on till the establishment of internal manufactures become general.

*Government and Laws.* The government of the United States is a federal republic. Each state has a constitution for the management of its internal affairs; and they are all formed into one bond of union by the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. By it the legislative power is vested in a congress of delegates from the several states, divided into two distinct bodies, styled the *Senate and House of Representatives*. The members of the house of representatives are elected every two years by the people, and the senators are elected every six years by the state legislatures. The executive

power is vested in a *President*, chosen every four years, by a number of delegates in each state, appointed in such number as the state legislatures may direct, and equal to the number of members which they respectively send to both branches of congress.

Freedom of speech, and of the press, is for ever guaranteed by the constitution.

All the inhabitants are equal in the eye of the law. They must all bear arms, or pay an equivalent, and all are equally interested in the defence of the country.

Trial by jury is to be preserved inviolate.

A republican form of government is guaranteed to all the states, and hereditary titles and distinctions prohibited.

*Religion.* No law shall ever be passed to establish any particular form of religion, or to prevent the free exercise of religion; and no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

*Education,* and the improvement of the mind, are generally well attended to, throughout the United States.

The several states and territories are exhibited on the map; and the following table shows the area, extent, population, chief towns, and other essential particulars.



## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

States and Territories.	Medium.		Area Square Miles.	Population last Census.	Seat of Government.	Members to Congress.
	Length N. & S.	Breadth E. & W.				
Maine } Massachusetts } New Hampshire } Vermont - - Rhode Island - - Connecticut - - New York - - New Jersey - - Pennsylvania - - Delaware - - Maryland - - Virginia - - Ohio - - Kentucky - - Tennessee - - North Carolina - - South Carolina - - Georgia - - Louisiana - - Indiana - - Mississippi - - District of Columbia Alabama Territory Illinois Territory Michigan Territory North-west Territory Missouri Territory	216 70 160 152 48 50 198 158 153 90 108 220 204 138 102 120 162 300 240 240 317 10 317 306 234 360 1380	162 140 70 60 42 80 256 50 273 25 198 370 210 300 420 345 216 240 210 138 150 10 174 210 138 456 1680	31,750 8,500 8,500 8,700 1,500 4,000 46,000 6,000 42,500 1,700 10,800 64,000 39,000 39,000 40,000 45,000 28,700 58,000 48,000 34,000 43,000 100 46,000 50,000 27,000 147,000 1,580,000	228,705 472,040 214,460 217,895 76,951 261,942 959,049 245,562 810,091 72,674 380,546 974,622 230,760 406,511 261,727 555,500 415,115 252,433 76,556 68,780 65,979 24,02 29,683 12,282 4,762 20,845	Portland } Boston } Concord - Montpelier - Providence - Hartford - Albany - Trenton - Harrisburg - Dover - Annapolis - Richmond - Columbus - Frankfort - Nashville - Raleigh - Columbia - Milledgeville New Orleans Corydon - Washington WASHINGTON Fort Stoddart Kaskaskia Detroit - St. Louis -	20 6 6 2 7 27 6 23 2 9 23 6 10 6 13 9 6 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 184 40 224
Additional population of Indiana, } Mississippi, and Alabama, }				7,239,903 70,090 7,307,993		
Each State sends two Senators						40
Total legislature						224

NOTE.—New York, by a Census in 1815, contained 1,030,000 inhabitants. The probability is, that the United States, in 1818, contains about 9,250,000 inhabitants, and that the next Census will give nearly 10,000,000.

*View of the Land Laws of the United States.*

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HAVING now taken a general view of the United States territory ; which, being perused in connexion with the map, will, it is hoped, enable the reader to form a correct opinion as to the extent and importance of the country ; we shall close this article by a view of the Public Lands of the United States, and of the plan that has been devised for the disposal of them.

The Public Lands of the United States originally consisted, with some exceptions to be noticed hereafter, of the whole of the country north and west of the Ohio, to the Mississippi ; and of a considerable portion south of Tennessee and west of Georgia, to that river. These countries are now subdivided into states and territories, as exhibited on the map, and consist of the states of Ohio and Indiana ; and the Michigan, Illinois, North-west, and Mississippi territories.

The purchase of Louisiana has added an amazing extent of territory to the general fund.

To enable the reader the more easily to trace the subject, we shall take a short view of the present state of the public lands, in the several states and territories. It is a matter of great public interest, not only to the present citizens of the United States, but to the world at large, for all the inhabitants of the world may avail themselves of whatever advantages may result from it. By the benevolent policy of the United States, the right hand of fel-

lowship is held out to all mankind.—Whoever arrives in the country for permanent settlement, can become a citizen within five years after his arrival, and be entitled to partake in all the blessings that this chosen country and its excellent institutions can afford.\*

*In the State of Ohio*, the United States hold the whole of the unsold lands, with the exception of the *Connecticut Reservation*, on Lake Erie; the *Virginia Military Lands*, between the Scioto and Little Miami, and the *North-west Section*, where the Indian title is not yet extinguished, and of which the United States hold the pre-emption right.†

*In Indiana*, the United States hold all the unsold lands below the Indian boundary line, exhibited on the map; and they hold the *pre-emption right* of all above it.

*In the Illinois Territory*, they hold all the unsold lands beyond the Indian boundaries, as exhibited on the map; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

*In the Michigan Territory*, they hold all the unsold lands within the Indian boundary line, marked on the map; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

*In the North-West Territory*, they hold all the unsold lands ceded by the Sac and Fox Indians; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

\* See the steps necessary to be taken to become a citizen at the close of this article.

† The pre-emption right is the exclusive right to purchase from the Indians.

*In the State of Mississippi and Alabama Territory*, they hold all the lands within the Indian boundary line in the south, and a considerable portion in the northern part; and they hold the pre-emption right to all the remainder.

*In the State of Louisiana*, they hold a very considerable portion of lands; and in the Missouri territory they hold the whole of the un-sold lands, with the exception of those grants made by the Court of Spain, before they obtained the sovereignty. These are marked on the map, so far as information has been obtained, and consist of Devallier's Grant, Bastrop's Claim, Maisonrouge's Grant, and Bringier's Grant.

It may be remarked here, that the Court of Spain never recognised the Indian claims to any part of the country, and in truth this decision seems to be dictated, at least in part, by justice and sound policy. The Indians are certainly entitled to their fair proportion of the country, according to their numbers; but let it be remembered, that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," and that it is the duty of man to "subdue it," and to "be fruitful and multiply and replenish it." From the policy heretofore pursued by the United States, we may be very certain that the Indian rights will be duly regarded; but it certainly never was intended by Providence, that two or three hundred men should claim and hold waste a space capable of supporting millions. The right which a man has to appropriate any portion of the earth to his exclusive use, arises entirely from his having expended labour in its improvement. As population and

power overspread the land, the Indians must of necessity betake themselves to agriculture and virtuous industry. It is the interest of both the white and red children that it should be so, and this doctrine cannot be too frequently or too strongly enforced.

In estimating the resources of the country in 1808. with a view to the execution of a plan for its internal improvement, it was stated in the report of the then secretary of the treasury, that, "Exclusively of Louisiana, the general government possessed in trust for the people of the United States, about 100 millions of acres fit for cultivation, north of the river Ohio, and near 50 millions south of the state of Tennessee." Although considerable sales have been made since that time, yet there has also been considerable acquisitions by purchase from the Indians, so that the aggregate quantity is not diminished. There is at least one hundred and fifty millions of acres of excellent land belonging to the public, east of the Mississippi; and, without carrying our speculations far forward, we may reckon that as much more will soon be surveyed, and ready for sale and settlement, beyond the Mississippi. Here then, to say nothing of the more remote part of the country—here is three hundred millions of acres of land, fit for cultivation, the property of the government, in trust for the people of the United States; in one of the finest climates—watered by the noblest rivers, and possessing natural advantages second to no country in the world.

In animadverting on this subject, the secretary of the treasury, in his report before quoted, states, “*For the disposition of these lands, a plan has been adopted, calculated to enable every industrious citizen to become a freeholder, to secure indisputable titles to the purchasers, to obtain a national revenue, AND ABOVE ALL TO SUPPRESS MONOPOLY.*” The plan is this: Before the lands are sold, they are all surveyed, and subdivided into *townships* and *sections*. Each township is six miles square, and it is subdivided into sections of one mile square. Each section therefore contains 640 acres; and a township being 36 square miles, contains 23,040 acres. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36; and number 16 being near the centre, is uniformly destined for the support of a school, for the use of the township; and the three adjacent sections are reserved for the use of the United States, to be sold at a future period, as congress may determine.\*

A convenient number of townships, between two parallel lines, running north and south, is called a range, and a convenient number of ranges is erected into a district, where an office, called a “Land Office,” is situated for the disposal of the public lands in the district.

In this office are deposited the surveys of the lands, together with the field notes, which designate their quality, &c. and these are open to the in-

\* A complete exemplification of this plan may be seen in Hough and Bourne’s very excellent map of Ohio, published by the author of this work.

spection of the public. The smallest quantity that can be sold in these offices is a quarter of a section, 160 acres; and the price is limited to two dollars per acre, payable one-fourth in cash; and the remainder by instalments in the course of four years.

If the whole is paid in cash, the price is one dollar sixty-four cents per acre.

These land offices are distributed as follows; viz. : In Ohio, at *Wooster, Steubenville, Marietta, Zanesville, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati*. In Indiana, at *Jeffersonville and Vincennes*. In the Michigan Territory, at *Detroit*. In the Illinois Territory, at *Shawnee Town, Kaskaskias, and Edwardsville*. In the Missouri Territory, at *St. Louis*. In Louisiana, at *New Orleans and Opelousas*. In the new State of Mississippi, at *Washington, near Natches*; and in the Alabama Territory, at *St. Stephens, east of Pearl river, and Huntsville, Madison county*.

Each office is under the direction of a Register, and the payments are made to another officer, entitled the Receiver; the whole is under the direction of the Surveyor General, who makes periodical returns to the Commissioner of the Land Office, at Washington.

In the land office at Washington, all the surveys and records of the public lands are deposited—all titles are issued from thence, and are signed by the President of the United States.

Such is the system!—Now mark its effects.—Every industrious citizen of the United States has the power to become a freeholder, on paying the small sum of eighty dollars, being the first instal-

ment on the purchase of a quarter of a section of land ; and though he should not have another shilling in the world, he can easily clear as much from the land, as will pay the remaining instalments before they become due. This is merely taking the result of the system on the smallest scale for illustration. A farmer with an industrious family may become the proprietor of a whole section, or more ; and the land being *purely his own*, there is no setting limits to his prosperity. No proud tyrant can lord it over him.—He has no rent to pay—no game laws—nor timber laws—nor fishing laws to dread. He has no taxes to pay, except his *equal share* for the support of the civil government of the country, which is but a trifle.—He has no excise laws to oppress and harass him.—He can neither be gauged nor supervised.—He has no poor rates to pay ; for he dwells in a country where government interposes not its greedy hand, to snatch the cup of industry from the lips of the feeble.—He has no tithes to pay, for there are no hireling priests in the community of which he is a member.

Such are the blessings enjoyed by the American farmer. It might look invidious to compare it with the same class of society elsewhere.—It is sufficient to say, that here this class,—one of the most valuable in every community,—are prosperous and happy—and from a view of the whole subject, we are inclined to believe, that this is secured for ages to come. May the Almighty Father of the human race, pour down his choicest blessings upon the heads of those who planned, and carried into effect, such a benevolent system.



*Steps necessary to be taken to become a Citizen of the United States.*

As many persons have been disappointed in their expectations of becoming citizens, at the time they wished, it may not be improper in this place to give an abstract of the law upon the subject. The act was passed on the 14th April, 1802, and will be found at large in Vol. 6, p. 74, of the Laws of the United States; or Graydon's Abridgment, Vol. 1, p. 309, under the head *Naturalization*.

The first step necessary to be taken in virtue of this act, is to make a registry of *the intention* to become a citizen, and obtain a certificate thereof. This can be done in the District Court, where the person arrives, and the Clerk of the Court is entitled to charge fifty cents for the Register, and fifty cents more for the Certificate.

This preliminary step is absolutely necessary, for it is expressly declared, that "such certificate shall be exhibited to the court by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, as evidence of the time of his arrival in the United States." As it is obvious from hence, that in terms of this, no person can be admitted a citizen sooner than five years after making this report, those who wish to avail themselves of the inestimable privilege of becoming a citizen of the United States, should not delay the report a single day.

The next step necessary, is to make oath or affirmation, that it is *bona fide* the intention to be-

come a citizen of the United States, and to renounce allegiance to every foreign power. This oath or affirmation can be made before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court, of some one of the states, or the territorial districts of the United States; or a circuit or district court of the United States; and must be done *three years at least* before the person can be admitted. The best plan is, for the person making application, to make the oath or affirmation at the same time that he makes the declaration of his intention; and in this way no time will be lost.

The foregoing steps being taken, the person is entitled, at the end of *five years* from the date of the registry of his intention, (having taken the oath within the time prescribed by law) to claim the right of citizenship. This is obtained from any of the courts aforesaid; but before it is granted, the court must be satisfied that the person has resided *five years at least* in the United States (and mark well, that in addition to other proofs, it is necessary to produce the record of registry aforesaid), and one year at least, in the state or territory where such court is held. They must also be satisfied, "that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, that he is *attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States*; and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." He must also declare on oath or affirmation, that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and that he renounces allegiance to every foreign power.

## SECTION III.

*View of the United States, geographically arranged into States and Territories; with Topographical Tables of the Counties, Townships, and Population; and a complete List of the Post Offices in the several districts.*

☞ It may be proper here to remark that the object of this work is not to give geographical details; but to present a view of the subject as an accompaniment to the map. We have treated as amply of the United States, in general, as the limits prescribed for the work would admit of, so as this chapter might be condensed into the bare outlines of the geographical features of the particular sections of the country; which with the Statistical Tables will render it peculiarly useful as a general book of reference, not only as an accompaniment to this map, but for all maps of the United States, or any part of them.

## MAINE.

*Situation.* Between  $43^{\circ} 5'$  and  $47^{\circ} 45'$  N. lat. and  $5^{\circ} 55'$  and  $10^{\circ}$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north and north-west Lower Canada. South-east, Atlantic Ocean. East, New Brunswick. West, New Hampshire.

*Extent.* From north to south about 216 miles. From east to west, 162.

*Area.* About 31,750 square miles, 19,720,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Hilly, but not mountainous. The coast indented with bays, and abounding with excellent harbours.

*Rivers.* St. John's, St. Croix, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, &c.

*Minerals.* Iron, copperas, sulphur, and ochres.

*Soil.* On the sea coast, stony and barren. In the interior, pretty fertile.

*Produce.* Grain, grass, &c.

*Climate.* Summers short, but agreeable. Autumns, clear and healthy. Winters, long and severe. Spring, hardly any.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Cumberland	24	42,831	PORTLAND 7,169
Hancock	76	30,031	Castine 1,036
Kennebeck	33	32,564	Hallowell 2,068
Lincoln	36	42,992	Wiscasset 2,083
Oxford	37	17,630	Paris
Somerset	37	12,910	Norridgewock 880
Washington	24	7,870	Machias 1,570
York	21	41,877	York 3,046.
8	288	228,705	

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Albany, Oxford 648	Buckfield, Oxford 613
Alfred, York 549	Buckstown, Hancock 676
Alna, Lincoln 603	Buxton, York 569
Anson, Somerset 665	Calais or Scodic Falls, Washington 843
Arnold, York	Camden, Lincoln 650
Augusta, Kennebeck 612	Canaan, Kennebeck 646
Baldwin, Cumberland 583	Carmal, Hancock 670
Bangor, Hancock 690	Castine, Hancock 698
Bath, Lincoln 588	Chesterville, Kennebeck 637
Belfast, Hancock 658	Clinton, Kennebeck 635
Berwick, York 544	Cobscook, Washington
Bethel, Oxford 598	Columbia, Washington 657
Bloomfield, Somerset 646	Cornish, York 560
Blue Hill, Hancock 693	Crosby, Hancock 664
Booth Bay, Lincoln 613	Dennysville, Washington 804
Bowdoinham, Lincoln 590	Dixmont, Hancock 666
Brewer, Hancock 694	Doughty's Falls, York 525
Bridgeton, Cumberland 589	Dresden, Lincoln 613
Bristol, Lincoln 609	East Falls of Machias, Washington 780
Brown, Hancock	Eddington, Hancock 693
Brownfield, York 575	Edgcomb, Lincoln 607
Brown's Corner, Kennebeck 618	
Brunswick, Cumberland 581	

- Ellsworth, Hancock 706  
 Fairfax, Kennebeck 645  
 Fairfield, Kennebeck 634  
 Farmington, Kennebeck 649  
 Fayette, Kennebeck 631  
 Frankfort, Hancock 676  
 Freeport, Cumberland 572  
 Freedom, Kennebeck  
 Fryeburg, Oxford 563  
 Gardner, Kennebeck 606  
 Gilmansville,  
 Gorham, Cumberland 564  
 Goldsboro', Hancock 727  
 Gray, Cumberland 571  
 Greene, Kennebeck 594  
 Hag's Pt. Lubec, Washington  
 Hallowell, Kennebeck 610  
 Hampden, Hancock 685  
 Harlem, Kennebeck 623  
 Hartford, Oxford 610  
 Hebron, Cumberland 593  
 Hebron academy, Cumberland 602  
 Hiram, York 581  
 Hollis or Phillipsburg, York 567  
 Industry, Kennebeck 658  
 Jackson, Hancock  
 Jay, Oxford 645  
 Jefferson, Lincoln 620  
 Jonesboro' or Chandlersville,  
     Washington 768  
 Joy, Kennebeck  
 Kendall, Kennebeck  
 Kenneburk, York 529  
 Kennebunkport, York 531  
 Kittery, York 504  
 Lebanon, York 534  
 Lewistown, Lincoln 588  
 Limerick, York 565  
 Limington, York 576  
 Lincoln, Hancock 549  
 Lincolnville, Hancock 658  
 Litchfield, Lincoln 628  
 Livermore, Oxford 609  
 Lovel, York 630  
 Machias, Washington 775  
 Minot or Poland, Cumberland 587  
 Monmouth, Kennebeck 604  
 Montville, Lincoln 644  
 Mount Ephraim, Hancock  
 Mount Vernon, Kennebeck 655  
 Narraguagus, Washington 743  
 New Casco, Cumberland 667  
 New Castle, Lincoln 640  
 Newfield, York 551  
 New Gloucester, Cumberland 578  
 New Milford, see Alna, Lincoln 613  
 Newport, 658  
 New Sharon, Kennebeck 642  
 Norridgewock, Kennebeck 653  
 Northport, Hancock 662  
 North Yarmouth, Cumberland 564  
 Norway, Cumberland 592  
 Orrington, Hancock 692  
 Palermo, Lincoln 635  
 Paris, Oxford 598  
 Parsonsfield, York 557  
 Pejipscot, Cumberland  
 Penobscot, Washington 687  
 Phipsburg, Lincoln 621  
 Pitston, Kennebeck 608  
 Plantation No. 12, Washington 788  
 Poland, see Minot  
 Poland, Cumberland 580  
 Portland, Cumberland 554  
 Prospect, Hancock 663  
 Raymond, Cumberland 576  
 Readfield, Kennebeck 625  
 Robbinstown, Washington 831  
 Rumford, Oxford 616  
 Sacarappa, Cumberland 561  
 Saco or Biddeford, York 539  
 Sandford, York 533  
 Scarboro', Cumberland  
 Seaconk, Bristol  
 Sedgewick, Hancock 703  
 Shapleigh, York 543  
 Sidney, Kennebeck 621  
 Standish, Cumberland 571  
 Steuben, Washington 736  
 Storks, Kennebunk 660  
 Sullivan, Hancock 730  
 Sumner, Oxford 619  
 Surry, Hancock 701  
 Sweden, York 574  
 Thomastown, Lincoln 640  
 Turner, Oxford 599  
 Union, Lincoln 633  
 Unity, Kennebeck 666  
 Vassalboro', Kennebeck 624  
 Vienna, Kennebeck 661  
 Waldoboro', Lincoln 626  
 Warren, Lincoln 634  
 Waterboro', York 560  
 Waterford, York 580  
 Waterville, Kennebeck 630  
 Wayne, Kennebeck 658  
 Wells, York 522  
 Whitefield or Balltown, Lincoln 649  
 Wilton, Kennebeck 685  
 Windham, Cumberland 568  
 Winslow, Kennebeck 630  
 Winthrop, Kennebeck 610  
 Wiscasset, Lincoln 603  
 Woolwich, Lincoln 694  
 York, York 509.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Situation.* Between  $41^{\circ} 13'$  and  $42^{\circ} 52'$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 20'$  and  $6^{\circ} 55'$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, New Hampshire and Vermont. South, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Atlantic Ocean. East, Atlantic Ocean. West, New York.

*Extent.* From north to south 70 miles. From east to west 140 miles.

*Area.* 8,500 square miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Strikingly diversified. The coast indented with bays, and studded with islands. Middle, agreeably uneven. On the west, mountainous.

*Rivers.* Connecticut, Merrimack, &c.

*Soil.* Various. On the coast sandy and rocky, improving in the interior. Among the mountains, adapted to grazing.

*Produce.* Corn, rye, barley, oats, grass, fruit, flax, hemp, and some wheat.

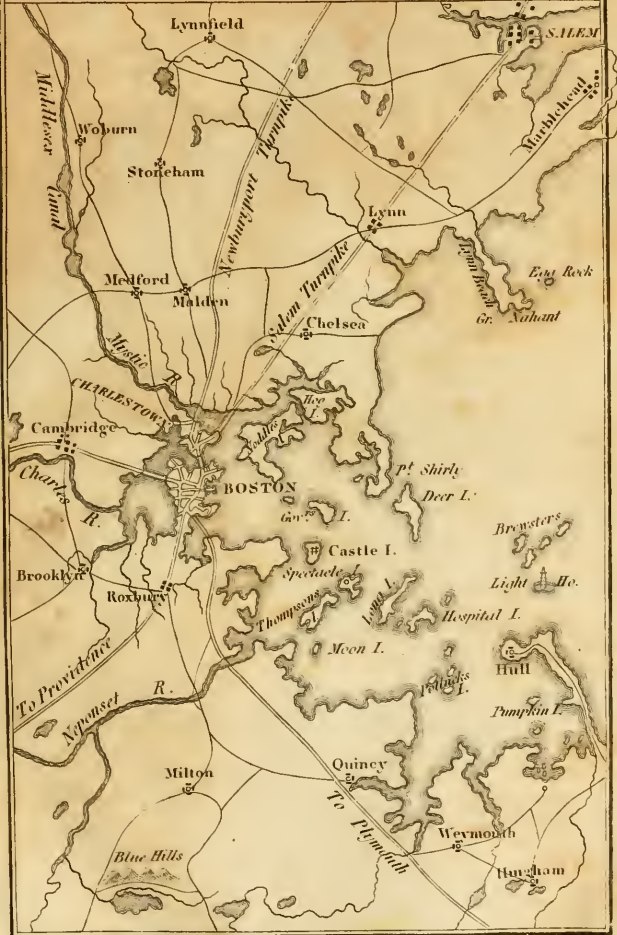
*Climate.* Salubrious and healthy. Winters, long and severe. Springs, short. Summer and autumn, delightful.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Barnstable	14	22,211	Barnstable
Berkshire	32	35,907	Stockbridge 1,261
Bristol	16	37,168	Taunton
Dukes	3	3,290	Edgartown 1,365
Essex	23	71,888	{ Salem 12,612 { Newburyport 1,634
* Franklin			
* Hampden			
Hampshire	64	76,275	Springfield 2,767
Middlesex	44	52,789	Concord 1,633

\* Laid out since last Census.

**BOSTON**  
and  
*ADJACENT COUNTRY.*







Nantucket	1	6,807	Sherburne
Norfolk	22	31,245	Dedham 2,172
Plymouth	18	35,169	Plymouth 4,228
Suffolk	2	34,381	Boston 33,250
Worcester	51	64,910	Worcester 2,577
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
14	290	472,040	

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.*

Abington, Plymouth 452	Craigie's mills, Oxford
Adams, Berkshire 402	Dalton, Berkshire 277
Agawam, Hampden 366	Dartmouth, Bristol 432
Amherst, Hampshire 394	Dedham, Norfolk 451
Andover, Essex 467	Deerfield, Hampshire 403
Ashburnham, Worcester 462	Dennis, Barnstable 492
Ashby, Middlesex 484	Dighton, Bristol 434
Ashfield, Franklin 410	Douglass, Worcester 393
Assonet, Bristol 446	Dracut, Middlesex 466
Athol, Worcester 429	Dudley, Worcester 380
Attleborough, Plymouth 428	Duxbury, Plymouth 463
Barnardstown, Franklin 413	East Bridgewater, 446
Barnstable, Barnstable 484	Eastham, Barnstable, 519
Barre, Worcester 417	Easton, No. 1, Bristol 436
Becket, Berkshire 376	Easton, No. 2, Bristol 438
Belchertown, Hampshire 400	East Sudbury, Middlesex 422
Beverly, Essex 453	Edgarton, Dukes 509
Bellerica, Middlesex 456	Factories, Hampden
Blandford, Hampshire 381	Falmouth, Barnstable 490
Bolton, Worcester 450	Feedinghills, Hampshire 364
Boston, Suffolk 436	Fitchburg, Worcester 450
Boxford, Essex 467	Foxboro', Norfolk 435
Bradford, Essex 472	Framingham, Middlesex 415
Brewster, Barnstable 598	Freetown, Bristol 448
Bridgewater, Plymouth 468	Gerry, Worcester
Brimfield, Hampshire 375	Gloucester, Essex 469
Brookfield, Worcester 396	Goshen, Hampshire 396
Burlington, Middlesex 476	Grafton, Worcester 400
Cambridge, Middlesex 435	Granville, Hampshire 368
Canton, Norfolk 448	Great Barrington, Berkshire 352
Carver, Plymouth 447	Greenfield, Hampshire 406
Charlemont, Hampshire 417	Greenwich, Hampshire 407
Charleston, Worcester 440	Groton, Middlesex 472
Charlton, Worcester 384	Hadley, Hampshire 388
Chatham, Barnstable 508	Halifax, Plymouth 466
Chelmsford, Middlesex 462	Hamilton, Essex 460
Cheshire, Berkshire 404	Hancock, Berkshire 367
Chester, Hampshire 387	Hanover, Plymouth 454
Chesterfield, Hampshire 398	Hardwick, Worcester 413
Cohasset, Norfolk 461	Harvard, Worcester 443
Coleraine, Franklin 420	Harwick, Barnstable 503
Concord, Middlesex 456	Hatfield, Hampshire 390
Conway, Franklin 403	Haverhill, Essex 477

- Heath, Franklin 484  
 Hingham, Plymouth 455  
 Hinsdale, Berkshire 408  
 Holden, Worcester 402  
 Holmes' Hole, Dukes 506  
 Hubbardstown, Worcester 415  
 Ipswich, Essex 464  
 Kingston, Plymouth 458  
 Lancaster, Worcester 447  
 Lanesboro', Berkshire 378  
 Lee, Berkshire 371  
 Leicester, Worcester 388  
 Lenox, Berkshire 366  
 Leominster, Worcester 439  
 Lexington, Middlesex 449  
 Littleton, Middlesex 465  
 Long Meadow, Hampshire 361  
 Lunenburg, Worcester 452  
 Lynn, Essex 445  
 Manchester, Essex 461  
 Mansfield, Bristol  
 Marblehead, Essex 456  
 Marlboro', Middlesex 411  
 Marshfield, Plymouth 468  
 Medfield, Norfolk 424  
 Medford, Middlesex 442  
 Medway, Norfolk 418  
 Mendon, Worcester 408  
 Methuen, Essex 484  
 Middleboro, Plymouth  
 Middleboro 4 corners, Plymouth 441  
 Middlefield, Hampshire 404  
 Middle Granville, Hampshire 401  
 Milbury, Worcester  
 Milford, Worcester 413  
 Milton, Norfolk 448  
 Monson, Hampden 375  
 Montague, Franklin 403  
 Nantucket, Nantucket 532  
 Nantick, Middlesex  
 New Bedford, Bristol 458  
 Newbraintree, Worcester  
 Newburyport, Essex 475  
 New Marlboro, Berkshire 404  
 New Salem, Franklin 452  
 Newtown Lower Falls, Middlesex 428  
 North Adams, Berkshire 408  
 Northampton, Hampshire 385  
 Northboro, Worcester 405  
 North Bridge, Worcester 407  
 Northfield, Hampshire 415  
 Norton, Bristol 448  
 Oakham, Worcester 425  
 Orange, Franklin  
 Orleans, Barnstable 516  
 Otis or Bethlehem, Berkshire 382  
 Oxford, Worcester 387  
 Palmer, Hampden 382  
 Patucket Bridge, Middlesex 463  
 Paxton, Worcester  
 Pelham, Hampshire 403  
 Peru, Berkshire  
 Petersham, Worcester 425  
 Philips on, Worcester  
 Pittsfield, Berkshire 373  
 Plainfield, Hampshire 485  
 Plymouth, Plymouth 454  
 Plympton, Plymouth 459  
 Princeton, Worcester 433  
 Provincetown, Barnstable 543  
 Quincy, Norfolk 497  
 Randolph, Norfolk 446  
 Reading, Middlesex 471  
 Rehoboth, Bristol 425  
 Richmond, Berkshire 372  
 Rochester, Plymouth 468  
 Rowley, Essex 468  
 Royalton, Worcester 428  
 Rudland, Worcester 407  
 Salem, Essex 450  
 Salisbury, Essex 479  
 Sandisfield, Berkshire 382  
 Sandwich, Barnstable 472  
 Savoy, Berkshire 410  
 Scituate, Plymouth 466  
 Sheffield, Berkshire 346  
 Shirley, Middlesex 480  
 Shrewsbury, Worcester 461  
 Somerset, Bristol 430  
 South Brimfield, Hampden 380  
 South Bridgewater, Plymouth 471  
 South Hadley, Hampshire 380  
 Southwick, Hampshire 379  
 Spencer, Worcester 403  
 Springfield, Hampden 366  
 Stockbridge, Berkshire 360  
 Stoughton, Norfolk 453  
 Stow, Middlesex 457  
 Sturbridge, Worcester 373  
 Sutton, Worcester 394  
 Swanzev, Bristol 425  
 Tally's + Roads, Hampshire 382  
 Taunton, Bristol 430  
 Templeton, Worcester 422  
 Tewksbury, Middlesex 460  
 Topsfield, Essex 462  
 Townsend, Middlesex 480  
 Troy, Bristol 438  
 Truro, Barnstable 535  
 Tyngsboro, Middlesex 468  
 Uxbridge, Worcester 402  
 Waltham, Middlesex

Ware, Hampshire	Westford, Middlesex 468
Wareham, Plymouth 475	Westminster, Worcester 430
Warwick, Hampshire 439	Weston, Middlesex 425
Watertown, Middlesex 432	West Port, Bristol 440
Webster's Store, Lancaster 115	West Springfield, Hampshire 361
Wellfleet, Barnstable 527	West Stockbridge, Berkshire 365
Wenham, Essex, 457	Weymouth, Norfolk 449
West Barnstable, Barnstable	Whatley, Franklin 395
Westboro, Worcester 404	Williamsburg, Hampshire 393
West Boilestown, Worcester 425	Williamstown, Berkshire 393
West Bridgewater, Plymouth 442	Winchendon, Worcester 429
West Brook, Bladen 403	Woburn, Middlesex 448
West Brookfield, Worcester 401	Worcester, Worcester 395
West Cambridge, Middlesex 445	Worthington, Hampshire 392
Western, Worcester 390	Wrentham, Norfolk 420
Westfield, Hampshire 367	Yarmouth, Barnstable 488

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Situation.* Between  $42^{\circ} 42'$  and  $45^{\circ} 13'$  N. lat. and  $4^{\circ} 23'$  and  $6^{\circ} 10'$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, District of Maine and Atlantic Ocean. West, Vermont.

*Extent.* From north to south, 160 miles; from east to west, 70 miles.

*Area.* 8500 square miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* On the sea coast, level; in the interior and northern part, mountainous. The White Mountains in this state, computed at 7,162 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest land in the United States.

*Rivers.* Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, and Androscoggin.

*Minerals.* Iron, ochres, talc, rock crystal, sulphur, free-stone, lead, black-lead, and copper.

*Soil.* Towards the sea coast, sandy; mountains poor, but rich valleys among them.

*Produce.* Grain, grass, and fruit.

*Climate.* Healthy. Winters long and severe. Summers, sometimes very warm.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population</i>
Cheshire	35	40,988	Keene tp. 1,646
Coos	24	3,991	Lancaster tp. 717
Grafton	35	28,462	Haverhill tp. 1,105
Hillsborough	42	49,249	Amherst tp. 1,554
Rockingham	46	50,175	CONCORD tp. 2,393
Strafford	31	41,595	Portsmouth 6,934
			Exeter tp. 1,759
			Dover tp. 2,288
6	213	214,460	

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Ackworth, Cheshire 466	Exeter, Rockingham 489
Alstead, Cheshire 460	Farmington, Strafford 522
Amherst, Hillsboro 484	Fitz William, Cheshire 438
Andover, Hillsboro 525	Francistown, Hillsboro 496
Antrim, Hillsboro 469	Franconia, Grafton 538
Atkinson, Rockingham 483	Gilmantown, Strafford 523
Barrington, Strafford 517	Goffstown, Hillsboro 499
Bartlett, Coos 572	Hampstead, Rockingham 488
Bath, Grafton 545	Hampton, Rockingham 487
Bedford, Hillsboro 487	Hampton Falls, Rockingham 487
Boscowen, Hillsboro 514	Hancock, Hillsboro 465
Bradford, Hillsboro 514	Hanover, Grafton 495
Brentwood, Rockingham 521	Haverhill, Grafton 522
Bridgewater, Grafton 532	Hebron, Grafton 529
Canaan, Grafton 513	Henricar, Hillsboro 495
Candia, Rockingham 513	Hillsboro, Hillsboro 487
Canterbury, Rockingham 513	Hinsdale, Cheshire 443
Centre Harbour, Strafford 552	Hopkinton, Hillsboro 497
Charleston, Cheshire 459	Jaffray, Cheshire 460
Chester, Rockingham 490	Jefferson, Coos 561
Chesterfield, Cheshire 435	Keene, Cheshire 445
Claremont, Cheshire 472	Kingston, Rockingham 512
Columbia, Coos 570	Lancaster, Coos 551
Compton, Grafton 548	Lebanon, Grafton 500
Concord, Rockingham 505	Lemster, Cheshire 472
Conway, Strafford 555	Litchfield, Hillsboro 492
Cornish, Cheshire 540	Littleton, Grafton 563
Dalton, Coos 559	Londonderry, Rockingham 484
Dearing, Hillsboro 479	Lower Gilmanton, Strafford 523
Derfield, Rockingham 524	Lyme, Grafton 503
Dover, Strafford 507	Madberry, Strafford 517
Dunstable, Hillsboro 474	Meredith, Strafford 531
Dorham, Strafford 501	Merrimack, Hillsboro
Eaton, Strafford 549	Middletown, Strafford 528
Enfield, Grafton 507	Moultonboro, Strafford 557
Epping, Rockingham 499	New Boston, Hillsboro
Epsom, Rockingham 517	New Chester, Grafton 527

New Hampton, Strafford 533	Salem, Rockingham 484
New Ipswich, Hillsboro 472	Salisbury, Hillsboro 521
New Market, Rockingham 494	Sandbornton, Strafford 523
Newport, Cheshire 528	Sandwich, Strafford 572
Northfield, Rockingham 530	South Tamworth, Strafford 563
North wood, Rockingham 514	Stratford, Coos 555
Nottingham, Rockingham 503	Swansey, Cheshire 473
Orford, Grafton 515	Tamworth, Strafford 563
Ossipee, Strafford 545	Temple, Hillsboro 501
Peelung, Grafton 557	Thornton, Grafton 552
Pelham, Rockingham 472	Wakefield, Strafford 539
Pembroke, Rockingham 510	Walpole, Cheshire 447
Petersboro, Hillsboro 464	Warner, Hillsboro 505
Piermont, Grafton 516	Washington, Cheshire 478
Plymouth, Grafton 539	Wear, Hillsboro 487
Poplin, Rockingham 500	Wentworth, Grafton 538
Portsmouth, Rockingham 500	Westmoreland, Cheshire 422
Raymond, Rockingham 506	Wilton, Hillsboro
Richmond, Cheshire 445	Winchester, Cheshire 438
Rindge, Cheshire	Windham, Rockingham 488
Rochester, Strafford 517	Wolfboro, Strafford 533.
Romney, Grafton 513	

## VERMONT.

*Situation.* Between 40° 42' and 45° N. lat. and 3° 35' and 5° 27' E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, New Hampshire. West, New York.

*Extent.* From north to south, 152 miles; breadth from east to west, 60 miles.

*Area.* 8,700 square miles, or 5,568,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Mostly hilly. An extensive chain of mountains runs through the middle, nearly south and north, and abounds with rich valleys and elegant scenery.

*Rivers.* Connecticut, Missisique, La Moille, Onion, and Otter Creek.

*Minerals.* Iron, lead, copperas, flint, marble, and vitriol.

*Soil.* A great part of it good, some very fertile.

*Produce.* Nearly the same as New Hampshire, but more abundant, the state being more fertile.

*Climate.* Similar to New Hampshire.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Addison	24	19,993	Middlebury 715
Bennington	16	15,893	Bennington 611
Caledonia	23	18,730	Danville 771
Chittenden	24	18 120	Burlington 804
Essex	14	3,687	Guildhall 685
Franklin	19	16,427	St. Albans 729
Grand Isle	5	3,445	North Hero 82
* Jefferson			MONTPELIER
Orange	20	25,247	Chelsea 745
Orleans	23	5,830	Craftsbury 832
Rutland	27	29,486	Rutland 658
Windham	24	26,760	Brattleborough 786
Windsor	23	34 879	Windsor 898
13	242	217,895	

\* Laid out since last Census.

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Addison, Addison 473	Cambridge, Franklin 514
Alburg, Franklin 555	Canaan, Essex 606
Arlington, Bennington 411	Casleton, Rutland 434
Bakersfield, Franklin 526	Cavendish, Windsor 431
Barnard, Windsor 484	Charlotte, Chittenden 490
Barnet, Caledonia 529	Chelsea, Orange 506
Barre, Washington 524	Chester, Windsor 447
Barton, Orleans 564	Clarendon, Rutland 435
Bason Harbour, Addison 486	Colchester, Chittenden 524
Bennington, Bennington 395	Concord, Essex 544
Benson, Rutland 446	Corinth, Orange 521
Berkshire, Franklin 541	Craftsbury, Orleans 581
Bolton, Chittenden 507	Danby, Rutland 433
Bradford, Orange 505	Danville, Caledonia 535
Brandon, Rutland 465	Derby, Orleans 579
Brattleboro, Windham 427	Dorset, Bennington 425
Bridport, Addison 468	Dummerstown, Windham 431
Bristol, Addison 482	Enosburg, Franklin 532
Brownington, Orleans 571	Fairfax, Franklin 516
Burke, Caledonia 534	Fairfield, Franklin 526
Burlington, Chittenden 501	Fa rhaven, Rutland 436
Cabot, Caledonia 534	Fairlee, Orange 499
Calais, Washington 535	Georgia, Franklin 522

- Grand Isle, Grand Isle 538  
 Grand Isle c.h. North Hero, Grand Isle 543  
 Greensboro, Orleans 572  
 Guildhall, Essex 574  
 Hancock, Addison 484  
 Hardwick, Caledonia 551  
 Hartford, Windsor 476  
 Hartland, Windsor, 469  
 High Gate, Franklin 542  
 Hinesburg, Chittenden 489  
 Hubbertstown, Rutland 442  
 Huntsburg, Franklin 541  
 Hyde Park, Orleans 533  
 Ira, Rutland 433  
 Jericho, Chittenden 500  
 Johnston, Franklin 526  
 Ludlow, Windsor 459  
 Lunenburg, Essex 562  
 Lynden, Caledonia 545  
 Manchester, Bennington 419  
 Marlboro, Windham 425  
 Marshfield, Washington 553  
 Middleburg, Addison 467  
 Middletown, Rutland 428  
 Milton, Chittenden 514  
 Minehead, Essex 581  
 Monkton, Addison 481  
 Montgomery, Franklin 572  
 Montpelier, Caledonia 524  
 Morrystown, Orleans 532  
 Mountholly, Rutland 460  
 Newbury, Orange 513  
 Newfane, Windham 435  
 Newhaven, Addison 475  
 North Hero c. h. Franklin 543  
 Norwich, Windsor 499  
 Orwell, Rutland 453  
 Pawlet, Rutland 417  
 Peacham, Caledonia 532  
 Peru, Bennington 429  
 Pittsford, Rutland 460  
 Plainfield, Washington 580  
 Plymouth, Windsor 460  
 Poultney, Rutland 428  
 Poonal, Bennington 400  
 Putney, Windham 437  
 Randolph, Orange 501  
 Richmond, Chittenden 499  
 Rockingham, Windham 453  
 Royalton, Windsor 491  
 Ruport, Bennington 410  
 Rutland, Rutland 441  
 Ryegate, Caledonia 520  
 Salisbury, Addison 474  
 Shaftsbury, Bennington 403  
 Sharon, Windsor 492  
 Shelburn, Chittenden 494  
 Shelton, Franklin 532  
 Shoreham, Addison 457  
 Shrewsbury, Rutland 451  
 South Hero, Grand Isle 524  
 Starksboro, Chittenden 525  
 Stockbridge, Windsor 460  
 Stow, Chittenden 525  
 St. Albans, Franklin 528  
 St. Johnsbury, Caledonia 538  
 Sudbury, Rutland 449  
 Sutton, Caledonia 581  
 Swanton, Franklin 536  
 Thetford, Orange 491  
 Townshend, Windham 452  
 Tunbridge, Orange 499  
 Vergennes, Addison 480  
 Walden, Caledonia 544  
 Wallingford, Rutland 442  
 Waterbury, Jefferson 513  
 Waterford or Littleton, Caledonia 544.  
 Weatherfield, Windsor 468  
 Westford, Caledonia 511  
 West Haven, Rutland 440  
 Weston,  
 Westminster, Windham 445  
 Wheelock, Caledonia 552  
 Whiting, Addison 454  
 Whitingham, Windham 423  
 Williamston, Orange 513  
 Williston, Chittenden 497  
 Wilmington, Windham 418  
 Windsor, Windsor 463  
 Woodstock, Windsor 477  
 Wolcott, Orleans 543.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Situation.* Between  $41^{\circ} 22'$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $5^{\circ}$  and  $5^{\circ} 50'$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the North, Massachusetts. South, Atlantic Ocean. East, Massachusetts. West, Connecticut.

*Extent.* From north to south 48 miles ; from east to west 42.

*Area.* 1500 square miles, or 960,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Agreeably uneven, some places hilly, but not mountainous.

*Rivers.* Providence, Taunton, Patuxet.

*Minerals.* Iron, limestone, marble, coal, some copper, and loadstone.

*Soil.* Various, a great proportion rocky.

*Produce.* Same as Massachusetts.

*Climate.* Very healthy. Nearly the same as Massachusetts.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Bristol	3	5,972	Bristol 2,692
Kent	4	9,834	Warwick
Newport	7	15,294	NEWPORT 7,907
Providence	10	30,769	PROVIDENCE 10,071
Washington	7	14,962	S. Kingston
5	31	76,931	

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Barrington, Bristol 414	Pawtuxet, Kent 415
Bristol, Bristol 424	Portsmouth, Newport 428
Charleston, Washington 388	Providence, Providence 416
Chepucket, Providence 449	Richmond, Washington 506
East Greenwich, Kent 423	Scituate, Providence 397
Foster, Providence 423	Smithfield Providence 420
Fulling Mills, Kent 410	South Kingston, Washington 407
Hopkinton, Washington 387	Tiverton, Newport 431
Little Compton, Newport 440	Warren, Bristol 420
Little Rest, Washington 403	Westerly, Washington 380
Newport, Newport 419	Wickford, Washington 411.
Pawtucket Falls, Providence 420	

### CONNECTICUT.

*Situation.* Between 41° and 42° N. lat. and 3° 20' and 5° E. long.



*Boundaries.* On the north, Massachusetts. South, Long Island Sound. East, Rhode Island. West, New York.

*Extent.* From north to south 50 miles; from east to west 80.

*Area.* 4000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Agreeably uneven, and beautifully diversified. Towards the north-west, hilly.

*Rivers.* Connecticut, Thames, and Housotonic.

*Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, zinc, and some pit-coal.

*Soil.* Various, a considerable portion of it good.

*Produce.* Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, flax, hemp, &c.

*Climate.* Subject to sudden changes from heat to cold, but healthy and agreeable.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Fairfield	17	40,950	Fairfield
Hartford	18	44,733	HARTFORD 3,995
Litchfield	22	41,375	Litchfield
Middlesex	7	20,723	MIDDLETOWN 2,014
New Haven	17	37,064	NEW HAVEN 5,772
New London	13	34,737	NEW LONDON 3,238
Tolland	10	13,779	Tolland 1,638
Windham	15	28,611	Windham 500
8	119	261,942	

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Andover, Tolland 358	Brandford, New Haven 311
Ashford, Windham 369	Bridgeport, Fairfield 286
Barkhamstead, Litchfield 368	Bristol, Hartford 331
Berlin, Hartford 327	Brookfield, Fairfield 305
Bethlehem, Litchfield 526	Brooklyn, Windham 377
Bolton, Tolland 355	Burlington, Hartford 342
Bradleyville, Litchfield 329	Canaan, Litchfield 350

- Canterbury, Windham 371  
 Canton or West Simsbury, Hartford 351  
 Chelsea Landing, New London 371  
 Cheshire, New Haven 318  
 Chester, Middlesex 348  
 Cokhester, New London 351  
 Colebrook, Litchfield 375  
 Columbia, Windham 354  
 Cornwall, Litchfield 439  
 Cornwall Bridge, Litchfield 338  
 Coventry, Tolland 354  
 Danbury, Fairfield 297  
 Derby, New Haven 313  
 Durham, New Haven 324  
 East Guilford, New Haven 325  
 East Haddam, Middlesex 344  
 East Hartford, Hartford 339  
 East Windsor, Hartford 347  
 Ellsworth, Litchfield 325  
 Enfield, Hartford 355  
 Fairfield, Fairfield 282  
 Farmington, Hartford 334  
 Franklin, New London 370  
 Glastenbury, Hartford 343  
 Goshen, Litchfield 335  
 Granby, Hartford 360  
 Greenwich, Fairfield 259  
 Groton, New London 359  
 Guilford, New Haven 320  
 Haddam, Middlesex 347  
 Hartford, Hartford 338  
 Hartland, Litchfield 368  
 Harwinton, Litchfield 336  
 Hebron, Tolland 349  
 Humphreysville, New Haven 315  
 Huntington, Fairfield 302  
 Jewett's city, New London 379  
 Kent, Litchfield 325  
 Killingby, Windham 387  
 Killingsworth, Middlesex 329  
 Lebanon, Windham 359  
 Litchfield, Litchfield 329  
 Lyme, New London 342  
 Mansfield, Windham 361  
 Marlboro, Hartford 343  
 Meridan, New Haven 320  
 Middleburg, New Haven 329  
 Middle Haddam, Middlesex 336  
 Middletown, Middlesex 330  
 Middletown Upper Houses, Middlesex 332  
 Milford, New Haven 294  
 Mystic River, New London 382  
 New Hartford, Litchfield 349  
 New Haven, New Haven 304  
 New London, New London 358  
 New Milford, Litchfield 313  
 New Salem, New London  
 Newtown, Fairfield 306  
 Norfolk, Litchfield 358  
 Northford, New Haven 314  
 Northington, Hartford 347  
 North Stonington, New London 380  
 Norwalk, Fairfield 273  
 Norwich, New London 367  
 Orford, Hartford 321  
 Oxford, New Haven 348  
 Plainfield, Windham 386  
 Plymouth, Plymouth 325  
 Pomfret, Windham 386  
 Preston, New London 378  
 Reading, Fairfield 285  
 Reading town house, Fairfield 290  
 Ridgefield, Fairfield 282  
 Ripton, Fairfield 298  
 River Head, New London 351  
 Rocky Hill, Hartford 338  
 Salisbury, Litchfield 337  
 Saugatuck, Fairfield 276  
 Saybrook, Middlesex 338  
 Scotland Society, Windham  
 Sharon, Litchfield 329  
 Simsbury, Hartford 352  
 Southbury, Litchfield 322  
 South Canaan, Litchfield 345  
 South Farms, Litchfield  
 Southington, Hartford 325  
 Stafford Springs, Tolland 364  
 Stamford, Fairfield 264  
 Sterling, Windham 390  
 Stonington, New London 373  
 Stratford, Fairfield 290  
 Suffield, Hartford 355  
 Thomson, Windham 386  
 Tolland, Tolland 356  
 Toringford, Litchfield 343  
 Torrington, Litchfield 339  
 Trumbull, Fairfield 291  
 Vernon, Tolland 347  
 Wallingford, New Haven 314  
 Warehouse Point, Hartford 339  
 Warren, Litchfield 338  
 Washington, Litchfield 321  
 Waterbury, New Haven 325  
 Watertown, Litchfield 319  
 Weathersfield, Hartford 341  
 Willtown (parish), Fairfield 279  
 Winchester, Litchfield 365  
 Windham, Windham 361  
 Windsor, Hartford 345  
 Wintonbury, Hartford 347  
 Woodbury, Litchfield 316  
 Woodstock, Windham 382

## NEW YORK.

*Situation.* Between  $40^{\circ} 33'$  and  $45^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 43'$  E. and  $2^{\circ} 43'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Lake Ontario and Canada. South, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Atlantic Ocean. East, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. West, Upper Canada, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

*Extent.* From north to south, 198 miles; from east to west 256.

*Area.* 46,000 square miles, or 28,440,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Exhibits a great variety. To the south-east, the surface is agreeably uneven. In the middle, mountainous. To the north-west, undulating. Flat towards the lakes, and hilly towards the southern extremity.

*Rivers.* Hudson, Mohawk, Oswego, and Genesee. The great river St. Lawrence is on the north, and the head waters of the Susquehannah, Delaware, and Allegany rivers, are in the south.

*Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, freestone, limestone, slate, plaster of Paris, talc, sulphur, and some coal and silver.

*Soil.* Very various, a great proportion of it good, particularly in the western part of the state.

*Produce.* Wheat is the staple. Corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, hemp, fruit, &c.

*Climate.* In the south-east, very changeable. Among the mountains, the winters are long and severe. To the westward more temperate and agreeable.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Albany	8	34,661	ALBANY 9,356
Alleghany	5	1,942	Angelica tp. 439
Broome	6	8,130	Chenango tp. 225
* Cattaraugus	1		Olean tp. 458
Cayuga	10	29,843	Auburn tp. 500
* Chataouque	2		Chataouque tp. 1,039
Chenango	14	21,704	Norwich 225
Clinton	5	8,002	Plattsburg tp. 3,112
Columbia	11	32,390	Hudson 4,048
Courtland†	6	8,869	Homer 350
Delaware	14	20,303	Delhi tp. 2,396
Duchess	16	51,363	Poughkeepsie 1,800
Essex	11	9,477	Elizabethtown tp. 1,362
Franklin	4	2,617	Ezraville 767
Genesee	10	12,588	Batavia 200
Greene	7	19,536	Ca'skill 1000
Herkimer	10	22,046	Herkimer tp. 475
Jefferson	12	15,140	Watertown 250
Kings	6	8,303	Flatbush tp. 1,159
Lewis	7	6,433	Martinsburg 150
Madison	11	25,144	Cazenovia 500
Montgomery	15	41,214	Johnstown 705
New York	1	96,373	New York 96,373
Niagara	4	8,971	Buffalo 500
* Putnam			
Oneida	26	33,792	Utica 1,500
Onondaga	13	25,987	Onondaga 525
Ontario	24	42,032	Canandaigua 685
Orange	11	34,374	Newburg 2,000
Ostego	21	38,802	Ostego 550
Queens	6	19,336	Northempstead tp. 2,750
Rensselaer	13	36,309	Troy 2,640
Richmond	4	5,347	Richmond 100
Rockland	4	7,758	Clarkstown tp. 1,996
Saratoga	14	33,147	Saratoga
Schenectady	4	10,201	Schenectady 2,000
Schoharie	8	18,945	Schoharie 125
Seneca	7	16,609	Ovid tp. 4,535
Steuben	9	7,246	Bath 250
St Lawrence	12	7,885	Ogdensburg 350
Suffolk	9	21,113	Riverhead tp. 1,711
Sullivan	7	6,108	Thomson tp. 1,300
Tioga	9	7,899	Spencer tp. 3,128
Ulster	13	26,576	Kingston 750
* Warren			
Washington	21	44,289	Salem 280
West Chester	21	30,272	Bedford tp. 2,374
47	452	959,049	

\* Laid out since last Census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.*

- Adams, Jefferson 461  
 Albany, Albany 356  
 Alfred, Alleghany  
 Amenia, Dutchess 323  
 Amenia Union Society, Dutchess 392  
 Amity, Orange 257  
 Amsterdam, Montgomery 392  
 Angelica, Steuben 337  
 Antwerp, Jefferson 474  
 Argyle, Washington 403  
 Arkport, Steuben 323  
 Athens, Greene 335  
 Attica, Genesee 440  
 Attlebury, Dutchess 352  
 Avon, Ontario 366  
 Augusta, Oneida 409  
 Auburn or Aurelius, Cayuga 385  
 Aurora, Cayuga 378  
 Bainbridge, Chenango 329  
 Baldwinsville, Onondaga 453  
 Ballstown, Saratoga 390  
 Ballstown Springs, Saratoga 393  
 Bangor, Franklin 312  
 Batavia, Genesee 391  
 Bath, Steuben 295  
 Bardsley's Store, Cayuga 377  
 Beckmansville, Schoharie 376  
 Bedford, West Chester 272  
 Bengal, Oneida 423  
 Benjaminville, Dutchess 299  
 Benton, Ontario 359  
 Bergen, Genesee 437  
 Berkshire or Westville, Broome 331  
 Bern, Albany 397  
 Bethany, Genesee 397  
 Bethel, Sullivan 307  
 Bethlehem, Albany 357  
 Bettsburg, Chenango 307  
 Big Flat, Tioga 288  
 Blenheim, Schoharie 372  
 Blooming Grove, Orange 258  
 Bloomingsburg, Sullivan 283  
 Bolton, Washington 518  
 Boonville, Oneida 422  
 Boyle, Ontario 396  
 Brainard's Bridge, Rensselaer 409  
 Breakabeen, Schoharie  
 Bridgehampton, Suffolk 336  
 Bridgewater, Oneida 401  
 Bristol, Ontario 374  
 Broadalbin, Montgomery 493  
 Brookfield, Madison 348  
 Brookhaven, Suffolk 306  
 Brooklyn, Kings 228  
 Broom or Bristol, Schoharie 381  
 Brownsville, Jefferson 477  
 Brutus, Cayuga 400  
 Buffalo, Niagara 431  
 Burlington, Otsego 366  
 Buskirk's Bridge, Washington 432  
 Butternut, Otsego 353  
 Cairo or Canton, Greene 340  
 Caldweil or Fort George, Washington 415  
 Caledonia, Genesee 378  
 Cambray or Gouverneur, St. Lawrence 510  
 Cambridge, Washington 380  
 Camden, Oneida 429  
 Camillus, Onondaga 400  
 Campbell Town, Steuben 288  
 Canaan, Columbia 356  
 Canadaway, Chatauque 404  
 Canajoharie Bridge, Montgomery 418  
 Canandaigua, Ontario 365  
 Canasara, Madison 425  
 Candor, Tioga 328  
 Caneadea, Alleghany  
 Canisteo, Steuben 318  
 Canterbury, Orange  
 Canton, St. Lawrence 507  
 Cape Vincent, Jefferson 498  
 Carlisle, Schoharie 384  
 Carmansboro', Suffolk  
 Carmel, Putnam 314  
 Caroline or Speedwell, Tioga 348  
 Carthage, Jefferson  
 Castleton, Richmond 220  
 Castleton, Rensselaer 357  
 Carpenter's Point, Orange 269  
 Cataragus, Chatauque 469  
 Catchouge, Suffolk  
 Catharinstown, Tioga 319  
 Cato, Cayuga 395  
 Catskill, Greene 330  
 Caughnewaga, Montgomery 406  
 Cayuga, Cayuga 263  
 Cazenovia, Madison 386  
 Champion, Jefferson 460

- Champlain, Clinton 536  
 Charleston, Montgomery 412  
 Charlotte, Genesee 406  
 Charlton, Saratoga 401  
 Chotaugque, Niagara 439  
 Chateaugay, Franklin 586  
 Chatham, Columbia 350  
 Chatham Four Corners, Columbia 346  
 Chaumont, Jefferson 487  
 Chazy, Clinton 529  
 Chemung, Tioga 308  
 Chenang Forks, Broome 315  
 Chenang Point, Broome 295  
 Cherry Valley, Otsego 384  
 Chester, Warren 439  
 Chester, Orange 266  
 Chesterfield, Essex 497  
 Cincinnatus, Courtlandt 354  
 Clarence, Niagara 412  
 Clarkeston, Rockland 261  
 Clement, Columbia 325  
 Clinton, Oneida 310  
 Cobleskill, Schoharie 394  
 Cohecton, Sullivan 317  
 Coeyman's, Albany 349  
 Colchester, Delaware 368  
 Colesville, Broome 300  
 Columbia, St Lawrence 522  
 Columbus, Chenango 356  
 Constable, Franklin 605  
 Cooper's town, Otsego 377  
 Courtlandt, Courtlandt 383  
 Courtlandt, Cayuga 385  
 Coshecton, Sullivan 326  
 Coventry, Chenango 333  
 Coxsackie, Greene 341  
 Cross River, West Chester 281  
 Crown Point, Essex 452  
 Cutchoque, Suffolk 340  
 Danby, Tioga 335  
 Danville, Steuben 338  
 Dear Park, Orange 179  
 Dekalb, St. Lawrence 503  
 Delhi, Delaware 454  
 Delhi, Onondaga 300  
 Denmark or Harrisburg, Lewis 450  
 Deposit, Delaware 331  
 Deruyter, Madison 365  
 Dixhill's, Suffolk 277  
 Dover, Dutchess 320  
 Drown Meadow, Suffolk 303  
 Dryden, Cayuga 377  
 Duanesburg, Schenectady 376  
 Dunning St., Saratoga 386  
 Dutch Settlement, Tioga 335  
 Durham or Freehold, Greene 374  
 East Bloomfield, Ontario 378  
 East Chester, West Chester 243  
 East Hampton, Suffolk 347  
 Easton, Washington 384  
 Eaton, Madison 362  
 Edmeston, Otsego 185  
 Elbridge, Onondaga 395  
 Elizabeth c. h., Essex 486  
 Ellisburg, Jefferson 501  
 Elmira or Newtown, Tioga 298  
 Esparanca, Schoharie 384  
 Essex, Essex 482  
 Exeter, Otsego 398  
 Fabius, Onondaga 375  
 Fairfield, Herkimer, 481  
 Fair Vale or North Granville, Washington 423  
 Falls River, Bristol  
 Farmer, Seneca  
 Fireplace, Suffolk 298  
 Fishkill, Dutchess 286  
 Fishkill Landing, Dutchess 283  
 Flat Bush, Kings 233  
 Florida, Orange 258  
 Florida, Montgomery 255  
 Fort Ann, Washington 416  
 Fort Edward, Washington 404  
 Fort Miller, Washington 394  
 Franklin, Delaware 346  
 French Mills, Clinton 575  
 Galen, Ontario 401  
 Galway, Saratoga 410  
 Garrettsville, Otsego 361  
 Genesee c. h., see Batavia  
 Genesee, Ontario 356  
 Geneva, Ontario 349  
 Genoa or Salmon Creek, Cayuga 362  
 German, Chenango 350  
 Glennville, Washington 428  
 Gorham, Ontario 366  
 Goshen, Orange 261  
 Granville, Washington 410  
 Great Sodus, Ontario 413  
 Greenbush, Rensselaer 357  
 Greene, Chenango 314  
 Greenfield, Saratoga 403  
 Greensburg, West Chester 253  
 Greenville, Greene 349  
 Greenwich or Whipple City, Washington 391  
 Groveland, Ontario 368  
 Guilderland, Albany 368  
 Hadley, Saratoga 413  
 Hague, Washington 437  
 Hamburg, Niagara 436  
 Hamburg, Sussex 334

- Hamburg on the Lake, Niagara 436  
 Hamilton, Madison 361  
 Hampton, Oneida 403  
 Hancock, Delaware 325  
 Hanibal, Cayuga 407  
 Hardenburg Mills, Delaware 380  
 Harlem, New York 234  
 Harpersfield, Delaware 370  
 Hartford, Washington 415  
 Hartland,  
 Hartwick, Otsego 378  
 Haverstraw, Rockland 271  
 Head of Cow Neck, Queens 256  
 Hebron, Washington 411  
 Hector, Seneca 327  
 Hempstead, Queens 250  
 Henderson Harbour, Jefferson 512  
 Herkimer, Herkimer 407  
 Hillsdale, Columbia 353  
 Hollow, Dutchess 313  
 Homer, Courtlandt 383  
 Honeoye, Ontario 363  
 Hoosick, Rensselaer 406  
 Hopkinton, St. Lawrence 595  
 Hudson, Columbia 336  
 Huntington, Suffolk 270  
 Huntington (South), Suffolk 263  
 Hyde Park, Dutchess 307  
 Indian Fields, Cayuga  
 Ingersoll's Store, Seneca 370  
 Islip, Suffolk 276  
 Ithaca, Seneca 347  
 Jackson, Washington 698  
 Jamaica, Queens 240  
 Jamestown, Chatauque  
 Jay, Essex 499  
 Jericho, Queens 251  
 Johnson's Settlement, Tioga 323  
 Johnstown, Montgomery 408  
 Junius, Seneca 358  
 Keene, Essex 323  
 Kelloggsville, Cayuga 396  
 Kilkenny, St. Lawrence 479  
 Kinderhook, Columbia 350  
 Kinderhook Landing, Columbia  
 347  
 Kingsbury, Washington 432  
 King's Ferry (Milton), Cayuga 384  
 Kingston, Ulster 306  
 Knappsburg, Chenango 333  
 Kortwright, Delaware 363  
 Lansingburg, Rensselaer 365  
 Lassellsville, Montgomery 486  
 Leicester, Genesee 368  
 Lenox, Madison 434  
 Le Raysville, Jefferson 422  
 Le Roy, Genesee  
 Lewistown, Niagara 461  
 Lexington, Greene 358  
 Leyden, Lewis 426  
 Lima or Charleston, Ontario 374  
 Lindslytown, Steuben 267  
 Lisburn, St. Lawrence 550  
 Lisle, Broome 306  
 Litchfield, Herkimer 404  
 Little Falls, Herkimer 414  
 Liverpool, Onondaga 445  
 Livingston, Columbia 337  
 Livonia, Ontario 356  
 Livingstonville, Schoharie  
 Locke, Cayuga 389  
 Lorraine, Jefferson 439  
 Louisville, St. Lawrence 568  
 Lowville, Lewis 444  
 Luzerne, Warren 445  
 Lyons, Ontario 362  
 Madison, Madison 368  
 Madrid, St. Lawrence 531  
 Malone or Harrison, Franklin 567  
 Mamaroneck, West Chester 253  
 Manchester, Niagara 462  
 Manchester, Ontario 382  
 Manchester, Oneida  
 Manheim, Montgomery 421  
 Manlius, Onondaga 394  
 Marcellus, Onondaga 385  
 Marietta, Onondaga 385  
 Martinsburg, Lewis 441  
 Maryland, Otsego 312  
 Masonville, Delaware 291  
 Massena, St. Lawrence 573  
 Mattituck, Suffolk 333  
 Mayville, Chatauque 422  
 Mechanicsville, Saratoga 374  
 Meredith, Delaware 360  
 Mendon, Ontario 366  
 Menton, Cayuga 392  
 Mentz, Cayuga 389  
 Middleburg, Schoharie  
 Middleburg Genesee 363  
 Middlefield, Otsego 392  
 Middlesex, Ontario 359  
 Middletown, Delaware 351  
 Milan, Cayuga  
 Milford, Otsego 359  
 Milton or King's Ferry, Cayuga 386  
 Minden, Montgomery 448  
 Minesink, Orange  
 Moira, Franklin 560  
 Monroe Works, Orange 268  
 Monticello, Sullivan 310  
 Moreau, Saratoga 410  
 Moriah, Essex 459  
 Moriche's, Suffolk 301

- Morris's Flatts, Madison 375  
 Morristown, St. Lawrence  
 Mount Hope, Orange 275  
 Mount Pleasant, West Chester 265  
 Mount Upton, 353  
 Munroe or Southfield, Orange 251  
 Murray, Genesee 399  
 Nanticoke, Broome 301  
 Naples, Jefferson 473  
 Naples Village, Ontario  
 Nassau, Rensselaer 367  
 Nelson, Madison 373  
 New Baltimore, Greene 375  
 New Berlin, Chenango 355  
 Newburg, Orange 281  
 New Hartford, Oneida 388  
 New Haven, Oneida  
 New Lebanon, Columbiana 364  
 New Lisbon or Pittsfield, Otsego  
     357  
 New Paltz, Ulster 390  
 Newport, Herkimer 428  
 New Rochelle, West Chester 246  
 New York City, New York 227  
 Niagara, Niagara 468  
 North America, Dutchess 330  
 Northampton, Montgomery 425  
 North Bonton, Ontario  
 North Castle, West Chester 265  
 North East, Dutchess 300  
 North Hempstead, Queens 256  
 North Norwich, Chenango 349  
 Northumberland, Saratoga 392  
 Norway, Herkimer 442  
 Norwich, Chenango 337  
 Nunda, Alleghany  
 Oak Hill, Greene  
 Oak Orchard,  
 Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence 522  
 Oil Springs, Cataraugus  
 Olean, Cataraugus  
 Oneida,  
 Onondaga, Onondaga 394  
 Onondaga c. h., Onondaga  
 Oppenheim, Montgomery 414  
 Oquago, Broome 327  
 Oran, Onondaga  
 Orangetown, Rockland  
 Orreskanny, Oneida 403  
 Orville, Onondaga  
 Oswego, Onondaga 421  
 Oswego Falls, Oneida 421  
 Otsego, Otsego 361  
 Otisco, Onondaga 388  
 Otsego, see Cooperstown  
 Outlet Chatauga lake, Chatauga  
 Ovid, Seneca 338  
 Owasco, Cayuga 389  
 Owego, Tioga 317  
 Oxford, Chenango 328  
 Oxford Furnace, Sussex 218  
 Oyster Bay, Queens 263  
 Oyster Bay South, Queens  
 Painted Post, Steuben 280  
 Palatine, Montgomery 421  
 Palatine Bridge, Montgomery  
 Palmertown, Saratoga 404  
 Palmyra, Ontario 377  
 Paoli, Orange  
 Paris, Oneida 382  
 Paris Furnace, Oneida 395  
 Parishville, St. Lawrence 628  
 Parma, Genesee 402  
 Patchogue, Suffolk 289  
 Patterson, Putnam 304  
 Pauling, Dutchess 310  
 Peekskill, West Chester 278  
 Pembroke, Genesee 408  
 Penfield, Ontario 391  
 Perry, Genesee  
 Peru, Clinton 503  
 Petersboro', Madison 399  
 Pharsalia, Chenango 347  
 Phelps, Ontario 354  
 Philips, Putnam  
 Philipsburg, Orange 265  
 Pittsfield, see New Lisbon  
 Pittsford, Ontario 385  
 Pitstown, Rensselaer 401  
 Plainfield, Otsego 395  
 Plattsburg, Clinton 515  
 Pleasant Valley, Dutchess 313  
 Plymouth, Chenango 415  
 Pomfret or Fredonia, Chataugue  
     401.  
 Pompey, Onondaga 404  
 Pompey Wist Hill, Onondaga 406  
 Poplar Ridge, Cayuga  
 Portland, Chataugue  
 Potsdam, St. Lawrence 532  
 Poughkeepsie, Dutchess 289  
 Preble, Courtlandt  
 Princeton Schenectady  
 Pultney, Steuben 352  
 Pultneyville, Ontario 404  
 Queens c. h.,  
 Rampo Works, Rockland 260  
 Randolph, Broome  
 Reading, Steuben  
 Redhook, Dutchess 317  
 Ramsen, Oneida 409  
 Rensselaerville, Albany 380  
 Rhinebeck, Dutchess 311  
 Richfield, Otsego 400



- Richland, Oneida  
 Ridgeway, Genesee  
 Ridgebury, Orange  
 Riga, Genesee 400  
 Ripley, Chataugay  
 Rochester, Genesee 396  
 Rochester, Ontario 393  
 Rogers' Mills, Saratoga 239  
 Rome, Oneida 407  
 Romulus, Seneca 340  
 Roseville, Delaware 385  
 Roscommon, Steuben 312  
 Rossie Iron Works, St. Lawrence 510  
 Rotterdam, Oneida 439  
 Roxbury, Delaware 400  
 Russel, St. Lawrence 495  
 Russia, Herkimer 418  
 Rutland, Jefferson 466  
 Rye, West Chester 254  
 Sackett's Harbour, Jefferson 473  
 Sag Harbour, Suffolk 340  
 Salem, Washington 402  
 Salina, Onondaga 399  
 Salisbury, Montgomery 431  
 Salisbury, Orange 274  
 Sandy Hill, Washington 406  
 Sandy Lake, Rensselaer 366  
 Sangerfield, Oneida 375  
 Saratoga, Saratoga 386  
 Saratoga Springs, Saratoga 398  
 Satchket, Suffolk 296  
 Sangertus, Ulster 347  
 Saw Pitt, West Chester  
 Schaghticoke, Rensselaer, 375  
 Schenectady, Schenectady 377  
 Schodac Landing, Columbia 353  
 Schoharie Bridge, Schoharie 384  
 Schoharie c. h., Schoharie 388  
 Scipio, Cayuga 384  
 Scononda, Oneida 417  
 Scriba, Oneida 453  
 Sempronius, Cayuga 394  
 Seneca Falls, Seneca  
 Shandakin, Ulster 330  
 Sharon or Durlock, Schoharie 384  
 Shawngunk, Ulster 280  
 Sheldon, Genesee 454  
 Sherburn, Chenango 347  
 Sidney Plums, Delaware 336  
 Skeneatless, Onondaga 379  
 Skroon Lake, Washington 444  
 Smithsboro, Tioga 316  
 Smith's Mills, Ontario 325  
 Smithtown, Suffolk 285  
 Smyrna, Chenango 347  
 Sodus, Ontario 378  
 Solon, Courtlandt 372  
 Somers, West Chester 308  
 Southampton, Suffolk 329  
 South East, Dutchess 294  
 Southfield, see Munroe  
 South German, Chenango  
 Southhold, Suffolk 341  
 South Harpersfield, Delaware 412  
 South Nunda, Alleghany  
 South Salem, West Chester 263  
 Sparta, Ontario 355  
 Speedsville, Tioga 353  
 Spencer c. h., Spencer 336  
 Spencer, Tioga 359  
 Spencertown, Columbia 352  
 Springfield, Otsego 390  
 Staatsburg, Dutchess 305  
 Stamford, Delaware 373  
 Stephentown, Rensselaer 375  
 Stillwater, Saratoga 378  
 Stockholm, St. Lawrence 545  
 Suffolk c. h., Suffolk 318  
 Sullivan, Madison 414  
 Sunderland, Franklin  
 Taberg, Oneida 422  
 Tappan, Rockland 254  
 Thurman, Washington 424  
 Ticonderoga, Essex 443  
 Tioga, Broome  
 Tomhannock, Rensselaer 375  
 Tompkins, Delaware 356  
 Trenton, Oneida 406  
 Troupville, Ontario 378  
 Troy, Rensselaer 362  
 Trumansburg, Seneca 380  
 Truxton or Fabius, Courtlandt 375  
 Tully, Onondaga  
 Turin, Lewis 452  
 Unadilla, Otsego 337  
 Unicorn, Broome 296  
 Union Springs, Cayuga 411  
 Utica, Oneida 392  
 Vernon, Oneida 401  
 Vernon, Sussex 256  
 Verona, Oneida 415  
 Victor, Ontario 375  
 Virgil, Courtlandt 364  
 Wallkill, Orange 265  
 Walton, Delaware 350  
 Wapponger's Creek, Dutchess 315  
 Ward's Bridge, Orange 278  
 Wardwell, Jefferson  
 Warren, Herkimer 425  
 Warsaw, Genesee 413  
 Waterville, Delaware 381  
 Warwick, Orange 250  
 Washington, Dutchess 336

Waterford, Saratoga 366	Whitesboro, Oneida 596
Watertown, Jefferson 472	Williamston, Oneida 470
West Bloomfield, Ontario 377	Williamsville, Niagara 470
West Farms, West Chester 239	Willink, Niagara 449
Westhampton, Suffolk 313	Willsboro', Essex 487
West North East, Dutchess 346	Wilna, Jefferson 464
West Point, Orange	Windham, Greene 352
West Port, Essex 471	Wolcott, Cayuga
West River, Ontario 363	Woodstock, Ulster
West Town, Orange 276	Worcester, Otsego
White Hall, Washington 427	Yunker's, West Chester 247
White Lake, Sullivan 305	Youngstown, Niagara.
White Plains, West Chester 256	

## NEW JERSEY.

*Situation.* Between  $38^{\circ} 56'$  and  $41^{\circ} 20'$  N. lat. and  $1^{\circ} 33'$  and  $3^{\circ} 5'$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, New York. South, Delaware Bay. East, New York, and the Atlantic Ocean. West, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

*Extent.* 138 miles long, and 50 miles broad.

*Area.* 660 square miles, or 4,224,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* On the sea coast sandy and level. In the interior agreeably uneven. To the north-west high lands approaching to mountains.

*Rivers.* Delaware, Rariton, Passaic, Hackensac.

*Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, gypsum, coal, and slate.

*Soil.* About one fourth sandy and barren. There is much good land in the interior, and among the mountains there are fertile valleys.

*Produce.* Wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, fruit, &c.

*Climate.* To the north, the weather is clear and settled, but the winters very cold. To the south and east, it is very changeable, and the summers are hot and sultry.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Bergen	7	16,603	Hackensac tp. 1,958
Burlington	12	24,979	Burlington tp. 2,419
Cape May	3	3,632	C. H.
Cumberland	8	12,670	Bridgetown
Essex	10	25,984	Newark tp. 8,008
Gloucester	10	19,744	Gloucester tp. 1,726
Hunterdon	10	24,553	TRENTON tp. 3,002
Middlesex	8	20,381	New Brunswick tp. 6,312
Monmouth	7	22,150	Freehold tp. 4,784
Morris	10	21,828	Morristown tp. 3,753
Salem	9	12,761	Salem 929
Somerset	7	14,728	Boundbrook
Sussex	15	25,549	Newtown tp. 2,082
13	116	245,562	

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.*

Abseconbe, Gloucester 209	Dividing Creek, Cumberland 200
Allentown, Monmouth 178	Elizabethtown, Essex 211
Amboy, Middlesex 215	Evesham, Burlington 151
Amwell, Hunterdon 215	Fairtown, Cumberland 187
Acquackanock, Essex 226	Flemington, Hunterdon 193
Asbury, Sussex 199	Foster's Ferry, Sussex 240
Augusta, Sussex 224	Freehold, Monmouth 208
Bargaintown, Gloucester 194	Greenwich, Cumberland 187
Baskenridge, Somerset 219	Hackensack, Bergen 244
Belleville, Essex 227	Hackett's Town, Sussex 235
Belvidere, Sussex 208	Haboken, Bergen 231
Berkshire Valley, Morris 218	Haddonfield, Gloucester 144
Black Horse, Burlington 173	Hamburg, Sussex 249
Bloomfield, Essex 222	Hancock, Salem 177
Bloomsbury, Hunterdon 200	Hanover, Morris 238
Boonetoo, Morris 244	Harmony, Sussex 203
Borlontown, Burlington 174	Hope, Sussex 220
Bottle Hill, Morris 231	Hunt's Mills, Hunterdon
Boundbrook, Somerset 200	Jersey City, Bergen 226
Brick House, Sussex 377	Jobstown, Burlington 173
Bridgetown, Cumberland 173	Johnsburg, Sussex 226
Burlington, Burlington 162	Knowlston's Mills, Sussex 218
Cape May c. h., Cape May 218	Lebanon, Hunterdon 225
Cedarville, Cumberland 191	Lockwood, Sussex
Chatham, Morris 228	Lower Somer's Point, Gloucester
Chester, Morris 245	202
Coldspring, Cape May 228	Mansfield, Sussex 206
Cooper's Ferry, Gloucester 141	May's Landing, Gloucester 185
Cranberry, Middlesex 190	Mendham, Morris 226
Deckerstown, Sussex 217	Middletown, Monmouth 256
Deerfield street, Cumberland 176	Millville, Cumberland 188
Dennis's Creek, Cape May 208	Moorestown, Burlington 151

Morristown, Morris 233	Rockaway, Morris 242
Mount Holly, Burlington 159	Salem, Salem 172
Mullico Hill, Gloucester 155	Schooly Mount, Morris 240
Newark, Essex 217	Scotch Plains, Essex 215
Newberry, Burlington 186	Sharptown, Salem 166
New Brunswick, Middlesex 194	Shrewsbury, Monmouth 222
New Egypt, Monmouth 182	Somerset c. h., Somerset 193
New Germantown, Hunterdon 208	Sooy's Inn, Burlington 169
New Hampton, Hunterdon 204	Sparta, Sussex 229
New Mills, Burlington 165	Springfield, Essex 223
Newport, Cumberland	Stanhope, Morris 233
New Providence, Essex 219	Still Valley, Sussex
Newtown, Sussex 221	Still Water, Sussex 231
New Vernon, Morris 240	Stockholm, Morris 275
Old Bridge, Middlesex 205	Suckasunny, Morris 239
Orange, Essex 221	Sweedsboro', Gloucester 158
Parsippany, Morris	Trenton, Hunterdon 167
Patterson Essex 254	Tuckerton, Burlington 193
Pittsgrove, Salem 181	Van Syckles', Hunterdon 175
Pittston, Hunterdon 198	Washington, Morris 216
Plainfield, Essex 213	Westfield, Essex 223
Pluckemin, Somerset 201	Weymouth Furnace, Gloucester 177
Pompton, Morris 262	Woodbridge, Middlesex 210
Port Elizabeth, Cumberland 196	Woodbury, Gloucester 151
Princeton, Somerset 178	Woodstown, Salem 161
Rahway, Essex 206	
Ringo's, Hunterdon 177	

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Situation.* Between  $39^{\circ} 43'$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $2^{\circ} 20'$  E. and  $3^{\circ} 30'$  W. long.

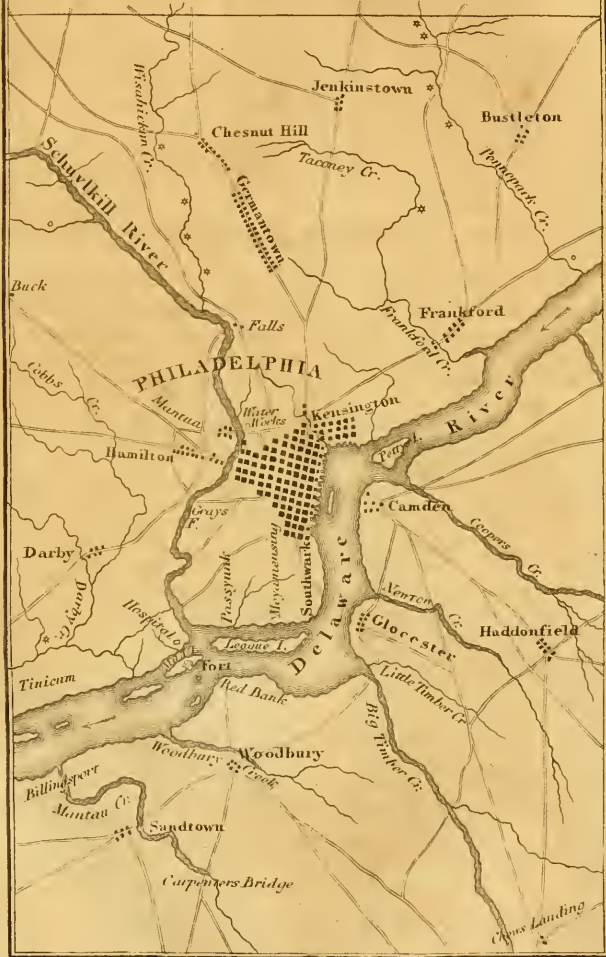
*Boundaries.* On the north. New York and Lake Erie. South, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. East, New York and New Jersey. West, Ohio and Virginia.

*Extent.* From north to south, 153 miles; from east to west 273 miles.

*Area.* 24,500 square miles, or 27,200,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* South-east part, undulating, swelling sometimes to considerable hills. Middle, mountainous. To the north and west, is an elevated country, abounding in hills, valleys, and rich scenery.

# PHILADELPHIA and ADJACENT COUNTRY.





*Rivers.* Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Juniatta, Alleghany, Monongahela, Youghioheny, and Ohio.

*Minerals.* Iron, coal, marble, free-stone, limestone, and some copper and lead.

*Soil.* To the east of the mountains generally good, among the mountains rough, and much of it poor. To the west of the mountains, generally excellent.

*Produce.* Grain, grass, vegetables, and fruit in great profusion.

*Climate.* To the east of the mountains, changeable. Among the mountains, clear and settled, with cold winters. To the westward temperate.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Adams	18	15,152	Gettysburg
Alleghany	15	25,317	Pittsburg 4,768
Armstrong	7	6,143	Kiwaning 309
Beaver	12	12,168	Beaver 426
Bedford	15	15,746	Bedford 547
Berks	33	43,146	Reading tp. 3,462
* Bradford (late Ontario)			Meansville
Bucks	29	32,371	Doylestown
Butler	13	7,346	Butler tp. 458
Cambria	3	2,117	Ebensburg 75
Centre	11	10,681	Bellefont 303
Chester	40	39,596	West Chester 471
Clearfield	1	875	Clearfield tp. 875
* Columbia (from Northumberland)			Danville
Crawford	14	6,178	Meadville 457
Cumberland	18	26,757	Carlisle 2,491
Dauphin	15	31,883	HARRISBURG tp. 2,287
Delaware	21	14,734	Chester 1,056
Erie	14	3,758	Erie 394
Fayette	19	24,714	Union 999
Franklin	14	23,083	Chambersburg 2,000
Greene	10	12,544	Greene tp 1,708
Huntingdon	18	14,778	Huntingdon 676
Indiana	7	6,214	Indiana 200
Jefferson	1	161	Jefferson tp 161
Lancaster	25	53,927	Lancaster 5,405
* Lebanon (from Dauphin)			Lebanon
* Lehigh (from Northampton)			Northampton

Luzerne	29	18,109	Wilkesbarre	1,225
Lycoming	18	11,006	Williamsport	344
M Kean	1	142	Smethport	
Mercer	16	8,277	Mercer	
Miffln	9	12,132	Lewistown	474
Montgomery	30	29,703	Norristown	1,336
Northampton	32	38,145	Easton	
Northumberland	26	36,327	Sunbury	
Philadelphia	18	111,200	} Philadelphia City 92,866 Do. County 18,344	
Potter	1	29		
* Pike	1		Cowdersport	
* Schuylkill			Milford	83
Somerset	15	11,284	Orwigsburg	
* Susquehanna			Somerset	489
Tioga	2	1,687	Montrose	
* Union			Wellsborough	
Venango	8	3,060	New Berlin	
Warren	2	827	Franklin	159
Washington	23	36,289	Warren	
Wayne	12	4,125	Washington	1,301
Westmoreland	14	26,392	Bethany	
York	22	31,958	Greensburg	685
			York	2,847
50	651	810,091		

\* Laid out since last Census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Aaronsburg, Centre	204	Berlin, Adams	89
Abbottstown, Adams	86	Berlin, Somerset	194
Abington, Luzerne	254	Berlinsville, Northampton	207
Adams, Dauphin	133	Berwick, Columbia	199
Alexandria, Huntingdon	162	Bethany, Wayne	279
Allentown, Northampton	184	Behlchem, Northampton	189
Amity, Washington	255	Big Sugar Creek, Crawford	328
Andalusia, Bucks	143	Birmingham, Centre	213
Anville, Lebanon	130	Black Horse Tavern, Chester	160
Armagh, Indiana	170	Black Lick, Indiana	199
Asylum, Luzerne	284	Bloody-run, Bedford	191
Athens, Bradford	305	Bloom, Columbia	
Attleboro, Bucks	164	Bloomsburg, Northumberland	190
Bachelor's Hall, Tioga	242	Braintrem, Luzerne	266
Bath, Northumberland	173	Brandywine Manor, Chester	138
Beach Grove, Luzerne	204	Bricelands + Roads, Washington	251
Bear Gap, Northumberland	182	Bridgewater, Luzerne	275
Beavertown, Beaver	253	Bristol, Bucks	157
Bedford, Bedford	129	Broken Straw Creek, Crawford	362
Beelin's Ferry, Cumberland	144	Brown's Mill, Miffln	161
Bellefont, Centre	189	Brownsville, Fayette	223
Belleville, Miffln	139		



- Buckingham, Bucks 167  
 Burgettstown, Washington 248  
 Burgoe's Gap, Huntingdon 209  
 Butler, Butler 230  
 Caernarvon, see Earl, 134  
 Canoe Camp, Tioga 240  
 Cannonsburg, Washington 244  
 Carlisle, Cumberland 101  
 Catawisse, Northumberland 184  
 Centre Furnace, Centre 179  
 Chambersburg, Franklin 92  
 Chanceford, York  
 Charleston, Chester 164  
 Chatham, Chester 122  
 Cherryville, Northampton 212  
 Chesnut Hill, Northampton 220  
 Chester, Delaware 122  
 Churchtown, Lancaster 137  
 Clarke's Ferry, Cumberland 128  
 Clarksville, Greene 264  
 Clifford, Luzerne 274  
 Coatsville, Chester 144  
 Cochranville, Chester 129  
 Collinsburg, Centre 215  
 Columbia, Lancaster 98  
 Concord, Franklin 124  
 Connellysville, Fayette 200  
 Conyngham, Luzerne 210  
 Cootstown, Berks 161  
 Cornwall Furnace, Lancaster 136  
 Croghan's Gap, Cumberland  
 Crooked Creek Bridge, Armstrong  
 196  
 Danville, Columbia 276  
 Darby, Delaware 130  
 Dillsburgh, York 96  
 Dill's Ferry, Northampton  
 Dingman's Ferry, Pike 249  
 Douglass's Mills, Cumberland 125  
 Dover, York 93  
 Downingtown, Chester 132  
 Doylestown, Bucks 163  
 Drake's Ferry, Huntingdon 142  
 Drumore, Lancaster 123  
 Dunnsburg, Lycoming 210  
 Durham, Bucks 192  
 Dutotsburg, Northampton 220  
 Earl, Lancaster  
 Easton, Northampton 195  
 East Whiteland, Chester 138  
 Ebensburg, Cambria 190  
 Elizabethtown, Lancaster 111  
 Emaus, Northampton 179  
 Ephrata, Lancaster 124  
 Erie or Presque Isle, Erie 354  
 Erwinna, Bucks 184  
 Exeter, Luzerne 237  
 Fairfield or Millers, Adams 83  
 Fair View, Erie 422  
 Fannetsburg, Franklin 109  
 Fork's Oil Creek, Crawford 340  
 Freeport, Armstrong 220  
 Frankford, Philadelphia 142  
 Franklin, Venango 287  
 Fredericktown, Washington 261  
 Fruitstown, Lycoming 189  
 Gap, Lancaster 124  
 Gapton, see Windgap  
 Gebhart's, Somerset 175  
 Georgetown, Beaver 265  
 Germantown, Philadelphia 143  
 Gettysburg, Adams 75  
 Gibson, Susquehanna 275  
 Greencastle, Franklin 81  
 Greensburg, Westmoreland 192  
 Greensburg, Greene 236  
 Griersonburg, Beaver 265  
 Halifax, Dauphin 131  
 Hamburg, Berks 159  
 Hanover, York 80  
 Harmony, Butler 286  
 Harrisburg, Dauphin 113  
 Hartford, Susquehanna 285  
 Hartleton, Union 123  
 Hartless, Bedford  
 Hartsville,  
 Harboro, Montgomery 157  
 Hickory, Washington 274  
 Hinctown, Lancaster 128  
 Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon 184  
 Holmesburg, Philadelphia 147  
 Hop Bottom, Luzerne 270  
 Hopewell, Bedford  
 Horseham Meeting House, Mont-  
 gomery 159  
 Holingsburg, Armstrong 336  
 Hulmeville, Bucks 185  
 Hummelstown, Dauphin 122  
 Huntingdon, Huntingdon 154  
 Indiana, Indiana 186  
 Jefferson, Greene 238  
 Jenkintown, Montgomery 147  
 Jenner, Somerset 203  
 Jersey Shore, Lycoming 218  
 Jerseytown, Columbia 186  
 Johnston, Cambria 158  
 Jonestown, Lebanon 140  
 Kennet's Square, Chester 130  
 Kingston, Luzerne 228  
 Kirksmills, Lancaster 124  
 Kittaning, Armstrong 214  
 Kreidersville, Northampton 199  
 Lackawaxen, Wayne 268  
 Lancaster, Lancaster 108

- Landisburg, Cumberland 113  
 Laughlinton, Westmoreland 175  
 Lausanne, Northampton 221  
 Lawsville, Susquehanna 288  
 Leacock, Lancaster 125  
 Lebanon, Lebanon 133  
 Lehigh Gap, Northampton 209  
 Leverings, Philadelphia 156  
 Lewisburg, York  
 Lewisburg, Union 173  
 Lewiston, Mifflin 154  
 Lisburn, Cumberland 110  
 Litz, Lancaster 116  
 Liverpool, Cumberland 147  
 Londonderry, Chester 128  
 Londongrove, Chester 126  
 Londontown, Franklin 101  
 Lower Smithfield, Pike 258  
 Loyal Lock Gap, Northumberland 190  
 M'Veytown, Mifflin 154  
 M'Connellsburg, Bedford 95  
 Manheim, Lancaster 113  
 Marcus Hook, Delaware 121  
 Marietta, Lancaster 110  
 Marshall's Mills, Huntingdon 170  
 Marshalton, Chester 129  
 Martin's Creek, Northampton 232  
 Mary Ann Forge, Somerset 171  
 Meadville, Crawford 312  
 Meansville, Bradford  
 Mechanicsburg, Cumberland 111  
 Mercer's, Mercer 262  
 Mercersburg, Franklin 195  
 Merrittstown, Fayette 227  
 Mexico, Mifflin 140  
 Middleboro, Wayne 232  
 Middleburg, Union 170  
 Middletown, Dauphin 103  
 Mifflinburg, Union 188  
 Mifflintown, Mifflin 142  
 Milesburg, Mifflin 192  
 Milford, Pike 241  
 Millerstown, Cumberland 128  
 Mill Hall, Centre 200  
 Milton, Northumberland 176  
 Montgomery, Montgomery 158  
 Morgantown, Berks 142  
 Morrison's Forge, Cambria 207  
 Morrisville, Bucks 166  
 Mount Jackson,  
 Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland 204  
 Mount Pleasant, Lancaster 120  
 Mount Pleasant, Wayne 279  
 Muncey, Lycoming 190  
 Monster, Cambria  
 Murray's Mills, Westmoreland 216  
 Myer's Town, Lebanon 137  
 Nazareth, Northampton 196  
 Nescopeck, Luzerne 200  
 New Alexandria, Westmoreland 201  
 New Berlin, Union 174  
 New Castle, Mercer 279  
 New Garden, Chester 123  
 New Geneva, Fayette 226  
 New Holland, Lancaster 130  
 New Hope, Bucks 171  
 New London + Roads, Chester 115  
 New Milford, Susquehanna 279  
 Newtown, Bucks 168  
 Newville, Cumberland 142  
 Norristown, Montgomery 166  
 Northampton, Lehigh 189  
 North East, Erie 413  
 Northumberland, Northumberland 164  
 Oil Creek, Crawford  
 Old Sheshequin, Lycoming 305  
 Orwell, Bradford 296  
 Orwigsburg, Schuylkill 170  
 Otsville, Bucks 183  
 Oxford, Adams 85  
 Oxford, Chester 108  
 Painter's Cross Roads, Delaware  
 Palmyra, Lebanon 128  
 Paradise, Lancaster 133  
 Parkinson's Ferry, Washington 225  
 Peach Bottom, York  
 Penn's Valley, Centre  
 Petersburg, Adams 77  
 Philadelphia, Philadelphia 137  
 Phillipsburg, Centre 213  
 Pine Grove Mills, Centre 174  
 Pittsburg, Alleghany 225  
 Pittston, Luzerne 234  
 Plumstead, Bucks 170  
 Plymouth, Luzerne 214  
 Potter's Mills, Centre 176  
 Pott's Grove, Montgomery 149  
 Presque Isle, see Erie  
 Providence, Luzerne 244  
 Pughtown, Chester 152  
 Putnam's, Tioga 252  
 Quakertown, Bucks 174  
 Reading, Berks 143  
 Reidsboro, Clearfield 227  
 Reamsown, Lancaster 128  
 Richmond, Northampton 220  
 Robbinsown, Westmoreland 217  
 Rosebury, Armstrong  
 Rosselle, York 98  
 Round Hill,

- Salem, Wayne 261  
 Salem Cross Roads, Westmoreland 253  
 Salsbury, Lancaster 121  
 Salisbury, Somerset 178  
 Sanona, Northampton 181  
 Schellsburg, Bedford 160  
 Selinsgrove, Union 158  
 Seller's Tavern, Bucks 166  
 Shade Furnace, Somerset 165  
 Sheshequin, Bradford 298  
 Shippensburg, Cumberland 103  
 Shirleysburg, Huntingdon 134  
 Shrewsbury, York  
 Silver Lake, Susquehanna 285  
 Smithfield, Fayette 236  
 Smythfield, Somerset 193  
 Somerset, Somerset 167  
 Somerset Forge, Somerset 191  
 Spread Eagle, Delaware 148  
 Springville, Susquehanna 261  
 Stewartville,  
 Stoddertsville, Luzerne 241  
 Stoyestown, Somerset 157  
 Strasburg, Franklin 102  
 Strasburg, Lancaster 116  
 Stroudsburg, Northampton 223  
 Stuartsburg, Westmoreland 235  
 Sumantown, Montgomery 160  
 Sunbury, Northumberland 164  
 Swamp Churches, Montgomery 153  
 Thompson's, Cumberland  
 Thompsontown, Mifflin 133  
 Tioga, Tioga 262  
 Trap, Montgomery 160  
 Tunckhannock, Luzerne 252  
 Turkeyfoot, Somerset  
 Tuscarora Valley, Mifflin 143  
 Union Town, Fayette 211  
 Venango, Armstrong 316  
 Walkersville, Centre 199  
 Warm Springs, York  
 Warren, Warren 378  
 Warren, Bradford 306  
 Washington, Washington 245  
 Washington, Northumberland 184  
 Waterford, Erie 339  
 Waterford, Mifflin 134  
 Watkinsville, Centre 199  
 Waynesborough, Greene 246  
 Waynesburg, Franklin 90  
 Waynesburg, Chester 136  
 Webster's Store, Lancaster 115  
 Wellsboro, Tioga 245  
 West Alexandria, Washington 266  
 West Chester, Chester 142  
 West Middleton, Washington 260  
 Wheat Plains, Wayne 220  
 White Deer, Lycoming  
 Whitehorse, Huntingdon 123  
 White Marsh, Montgomery 152  
 Wilkesbarre, Luzerne 225  
 Williamsburg, Huntingdon 172  
 Williamsport, Lycoming 197  
 Williamstown, Lancaster  
 Willingboro, Susquehanna 293  
 Willow Grove, Montgomery 154  
 Wilson's, Westmoreland 253  
 Windgap, Northampton 204  
 Windsor, York  
 Womelsdorf, Berks 144  
 Wrightsville, York  
 Wyalusing, Luzerne 276  
 Wysox, Luzerne 290  
 Yellow Springs, Huntingdon 177  
 York, York 86  
 York Haven, York 96  
 York Sulphur Springs, Adams 99  
 Youngstown, 184  
 Zelenople or Harmony, Butler 287

## DELAWARE.

*Situation.* Between  $38^{\circ} 29'$  and  $39^{\circ} 48'$  N. lat. and  $1^{\circ} 18'$  and  $1^{\circ} 58'$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Maryland. East, Delaware bay and Atlantic Ocean. West, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

*Extent.* From north to south, 90 miles; from east to west, 25 miles.

**Area.** About 1,700 square miles, or 1,088,000 acres.

**Face of the country.** Lower part level and swampy. To the north, more elevated, and at the extremity, hilly.

**Rivers.** Delaware, Brandywine Creek, Christiana Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion Creek, Gravelly Creek and Indian River.

**Minerals.** Iron.

**Soil.** In the south sandy, in the north clay and loam.

**Produce.** Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit.

**Climate.** In the south, warm and humid. North, agreeable and healthy.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Hundreds.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Kent	5	20,495	DOVER 800
New Castle	9	24,429	Wilmington 4,406
Sussex	11	27,750	Georgetown 400
	3	25	72,674

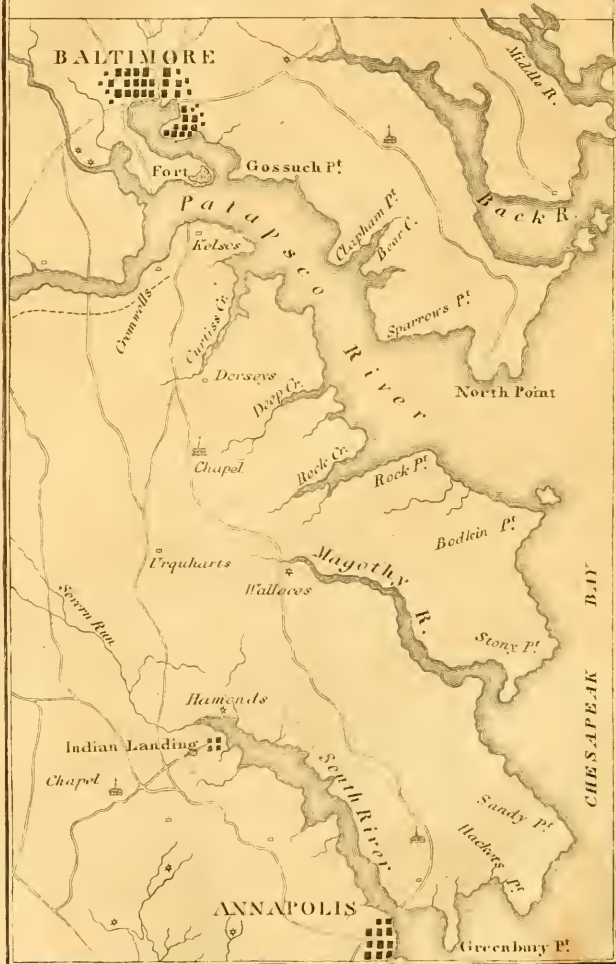
### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Bridge Branch or Bridgeville,	Lewistown, Sussex 150
Sussex 132	Middletown, New Castle 113
Canterbury, Kent 126	Milford, Kent 114
Cantwell's Bridge, New Castle 116	Millsboro, Sussex 138
Christiana, New Castle 100	Milbon or Broad Kill, Sussex 138
Camden, Kent 132	New Castle, New Castle 116
Concord Sussex 143	New Ark, New Castle 105
Dagsboro, Sussex 144	Newport, New Castle 106
Dover, Kent 135	Smyrna, Kent 128
Frederica, Kent 122	St. George's, New Castle 140
Georgetown, Sussex 130	Whiteleysburg, Kent 112
Laurel, Sussex 149	Wilmington, New Castle 110



BALTIMORE ANNAPOLIS  
and  
ADJACENT COUNTRY.



## MARYLAND.

*Situation.* Between 38° and 39° 43' N. lat. and 2° E. and 2° 30' W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Virginia. East, Delaware and Atlantic Ocean. West, Virginia.

*Extent.* From north to south, 90 miles; from east to west, 198 miles.

*Area.* 10,800 square miles, or 6,912,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Remarkably variegated. Eastern shore, low, level, and sandy. Middle, hilly. Western part, mountainous.

*Rivers.* Susquehannah and Chesapeake, Potomac, Patapsco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

*Minerals.* Iron ore, some coal.

*Soil.* Various. On the east, low and sandy, but interspersed with rich meadows. Among the mountains, similar to the mountainous district of Pennsylvania.

*Produce.* Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit, tobacco, and some cotton.

*Climate.* On the eastern shore, warm and humid, improving towards the interior. Among the mountains delightful.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Alleghany	6,909	Cumberland
Ann Arundel	26,668	ANNAPOLIS 2,000
Baltimore	29,255	
Do. City	35,583	Baltimore 46,556
E. precincts of do.	4,050	
W. do.	6,922	
Cecil	13,066	Elkton

Calvert	8,005	St. Leonards
Caroline	9,458	Denton
Charles	20,245	Port Tobacco
Dorchester	18,108	Cambridge
Frederick	34,437	Fredericktown 4,500
Harford	21,258	Harford
Kent	11,450	Chester
Montgomery	17,980	Unity
Prince George	20,589	Marlborough
Queen Ann's	16,648	Centreville
St. Mary's	12,794	Leonard T.
Somerset	17,195	Princess Ann
Talbot	14,230	Easton
Washington	18,730	Elizabeth-town
Worcester	16,971	Snow Hill
	<hr/>	
19	380,546	

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.*

Aquasco, Prince George 58	Fredericktown, Frederick 43
Allensfresh, Charles 43	Friendship, Ann Arundel 78
Annapolis, Ann Arundel 40	Funkstown, Washington 68
Baltimore, Baltimore 38	Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent 95
Bel Air, Harford 68	Gracchan, Frederick 81
Benedict, Charles 48	Great Mills, St. Mary's 77
Big Springs, Washington 86	Greensboro, Caroline 103
Bladensburg, Prince George 6	Gunpowder, Baltimore 50
Boonsboro, Washington 60	Hagerstown, Washington 70
Brick Meeting House, Cecil 102	Hancock, Washington 103
Broad Creek, Queen Ann's 50	Harford, Harford 62
Brookville, Montgomery 22	Havre de Grace, Harford 73
Cambridge, Dorchester 97	Head of Chester, Kent 103
Centreville, Queen Ann's 71	Head of Sassafras, Kent 106
Chaptico, St. Mary's 53	Hillsboro, Caroline 79
Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's 56	Hill Top, Charles 44
Chesapeake Town, Cecil 100	Hull's + Roads, Harford
Chester Town, Kent 80	Huntingtown, Calvert 98
Church Hill, Queen Ann's 80	Hyattstown, Montgomery 32
Clarksburg, Montgomery 28	Jonasville, Alleghany 171
Colesville, Montgomery	Kingston, Somerset 163
Cresapsburg, Alleghany 149	Leonard town, St. Mary's 65'
Crogerstown, Frederick 55	Liberty town, Frederick 55
Cumberland, Alleghany 155	Loveton, Baltimore 55
Damascus, Montgomery 22	Lower Marlboro, Calvert 88
Denton, Caroline 85	Magruder's, Prince George 14
Dublin, Harford 78	Manchester, Baltimore 68
Easton, Talbot 81	Mechanic's Town, Frederick 84
Elizaoethown, see Hagerstown	Middlebrook Mills, Montgomery 22
Elkton, Cecil 90	Middleburg, Frederick 72
Ellicott's, Baltimore 48	Middletown, Frederick 52
Emmitsburg, Frederick 66	Montgomery c. h., Montgomery 15



- Nanjamoy, Charles 56  
 New Market, Frederick 38  
 New Port, Charles 45  
 Newtown (Trap), Frederick 51  
 Newtown (W.), Worcester 167  
 Nine Bridges, Queen Ann's 114  
 North East, Cecil 84  
 Nottingham, Prince George 28  
 Oldtown, Alleghany 140  
 Petersville, Frederick 56  
 Pig Point, Ann Arundel 62  
 Pikesville, Baltimore  
 Piscataway, Prince George 18  
 Poole's Store, Montgomery 23  
 Poplar Springs, Ann Arundel 48  
 Poplar Town or Trap, Worcester 186  
 Port Deposit, Cecil  
 Port Tobacco, Charles 34  
 Princess Ann, Somerset 153  
 Punch Hall, Caroline 114  
 Queen Ann, Prince George 27  
 Queenstown, Queen Ann's 64  
 Quantico Mills, Somerset 136  
 Reistertown, Baltimore 54  
 Ridge, St. Mary's 97  
 Rising Sun, Cecil 106  
 Rock Hall, Kent 68  
 Rockville, Montgomery 15  
 Salisbury, Somerset 137  
 Sandy Spring, Montgomery  
 Savintown, Cecil 110  
 Sharpsburg, Washington 67  
 Simpsonville, Montgomery 8  
 Snowhill, Worcester 173  
 St. Ingoe's, St. Mary's 93  
 St. Leonard's, Calvert 112  
 St. Martin's, Worcester 157  
 St. Michaels, Talbot 69  
 Sudler's Cross Roads, Queen Ann's 109  
 Taneyton, Frederick 67  
 Tracey's Landing, Ann Arundel 72  
 Trappe, Talbot 95  
 Triadelphia, Montgomery 26  
 Union Bridge, Frederick 62  
 Union Mills, Frederick 74  
 Union Town, Frederick 66  
 Upper Marlboro, Prince George 18  
 Yansville, Prince George 14  
 Vienna, Dorchester 121  
 Warwick, Cecil 109  
 Welby, Prince George 8  
 Western Port, Alleghany 142  
 Westminster, Frederick 66  
 West River, Ann Arundel  
 White Haven, Somerset 144  
 Williamsport, Washington 78  
 Wise'sburg, Baltimore 62  
 Woodsboro, Frederick 56  
 Wye Mills, Talbot 94  
 Yox Glades, Alleghany 149.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Note.*—The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States, by the states of Maryland and Virginia; and in the year 1800 it became the seat of the general government. It is beautifully situated on both sides of the Potomac River, and abounds with elegant prospects. The great leading feature in the face of the country is the Potomac River, and the high lands to the westward. The district abounds with small streams and springs of water, which are very useful for watering the city and for machinery. The CAPITOL is elegantly situated upon an eminence of seventy-eight feet,

and commands a delightful prospect. West from this, about a mile, is the PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, a stately mansion, commanding a fine view of the river and adjacent country. On the one side of the President's House is the Treasury Office, and on the other side a similar building which accommodates the Offices of State, the War Department, and the Naval Department. These elegant buildings were burnt in the late war; but the last mentioned offices have been rebuilt, and the Capitol and President's House are repairing, and will be more splendid than ever. The Post Office holds a commanding situation on a rising ground between the President's House and Capitol. The Barracks are situated about a mile east of the Capitol, and the Navy Yard is on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Georgetown is handsomely situated to the west of the city, and Alexandria is on the west bank of the river, in the lower part of the district. The city is laid out on an elegant plan; but a small portion of it only is built. The removal of the seat of government was an experiment, in the success of which confidence for a considerable period was not reposed; but the late *fiery trial* brought the question to issue. There now remains no doubt but the seat of government is firmly fixed here, and the chance is that the district will rapidly improve.

*Situation.* Between  $38^{\circ} 48'$  and  $38^{\circ} 59'$  N. lat. and  $7'$  E. and  $7'$  W. long. The Capitol is about  $77^{\circ} 0' 22''$  West from London.

*Boundaries.* On the north-east, south-east, and partly north-west, Maryland. On the south-west and partly north-west, Virginia.

*Extent.* 10 miles square.

*Area.* 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Elegantly variegated; abounding with beautiful prospects.

*Rivers.* Potomac, Tiber Creek, Reedy Creek, Rock Creek, and Four Mile Run.

*Soil.* Thin and sandy, but susceptible of great improvement.

*Climate.* Spring variable, summer pretty warm, autumn agreeable, winter variable, often very cold.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>		<i>Population.</i>
Washington City	- - -	8,208
Georgetown	- - -	4,948
Washington County, exclusive of the City and Georgetown	} - - - }	2,315
Alexandria	- - -	7,227
Alexandria County, exclusive of the town	- - -	1,325

#### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Alexandria, Alexandria 7

Georgetown, Washington 2

The GENERAL POST OFFICE is situated in Washington City.

It may be useful to introduce here the RATES OF POSTAGE throughout the United States.

*Single Letters.*

Any distance not exceeding	30 miles	6 cents.
Over 30 and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80 and not exceeding	150	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 150 and not exceeding	400	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 400	-	25

*Double, Triple, and Quadruple Letters*, are charged at *double, triple, and quadruple* those rates.

*Packets* composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, are charged with single postage, for every quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

<i>Newspapers</i> not exceeding	400 miles	1 cent
Do. above	100	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

But if carried to any Post Office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the charge is 1

*Magazines and Pamphlets.*

Per sheet, not exceeding	50 miles	1 cent.
Over 50 and not exceeding	100	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Above	100	2

## VIRGINIA.

*Situation.* Between  $36^{\circ} 30'$  and  $40^{\circ} 43'$  N. lat. and  $1^{\circ} 40'$  E. and  $6^{\circ} 20'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. South, North Carolina and Tennessee. East, Maryland and Atlantic Ocean. West, Kentucky and Ohio.

*Extent.* From north to south, 220 miles; from east to west, 370 miles.

*Area.* About 64,000 square miles, or 40,960,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* On the eastern shore, level, interspersed with swamps and meadows. In the middle, mountainous, with many rich valleys. On the west side, hilly.

*Rivers.* Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattapony, Pamunky, York, James, Rivannah, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Ohio, Sandy, Great Kanhawa, Little Kanhawa, Monongahela and Cheat.

*Minerals.* Iron, coal, limestone, and some copper, black lead, and gold.

*Soil.* In the low part of the state, sandy, but rich on the banks of the rivers. Between the head of tide waters and the mountains pretty good. The mountains poor, but many fertile valleys. West of the mountains, generally good.

*Produce.* Wheat and tobacco are the staples; corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hemp, flax, roots, grass, fruit, indigo, and some silk.

*Climate.* In the low country, summers hot, and winters, mild. In the upper country, and among

the mountains, the air is pure and the weather pleasant. To the westward, temperate.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Accomack	15,743	Drummond
Albemarle	18,268	Charlottesville
Anneha	10,594	
Anneherst	10,548	New Glasgow
Augusta	14,308	Stanton
Bach	4,837	Warm Springs
Bedford	16,148	Liberty
Berkeley	11,479	Marinsburg
Botetourt	13,301	Fincastle 700
Brooke	5,843	Charlestown
Brunswick	15,411	
Buckingham	20,059	New Canton
Campbell	11,001	Lynchburg
Caroline	17,544	Port Royal 1,500
Charles City	5,186	
Charlotte	13,161	Marysville
Chesterfield	9,979	Manchester
Cumberland	9,992	Cartersville
Culpeper	18,967	Fairfax
Cabell	2,717	
Dinwiddie	12,524	Petersburg 5,668
Elizabeth City	3,608	Hampton
Essex	9,376	Tappahannock 600
Fauquier	22,689	Warrentown
Faufox	13,111	Centreville
Fluvanna	4,775	Columbia
Frederick	22,574	Wincheser 2,500
Franklin	10,724	Rocky Mount
Gloucester	10,427	
Goochland	10,203	
Grayson	4,941	Greensville
Greenbrier	5,914	Lewisburg
Greensville	6,858	Hicksford
Giles	3,745	
Halifax	22,133	South Boston
Hampshire	9,784	Romney
Hanover	15,082	Hanover
Hardy	5,525	Moorfields
Harrison	9,958	Clarksburg
Henrico	9,945	Richmond 9,735
Henry	5,611	Martinsville
Isle of Wight	9,186	Smithfield
James City	9,094	Williamsburg 1,500
Jefferson	11,851	Charles Town
Kanahawa	3,866	Charles Town
King and Queen	10,988	Dunkirk
King George	6,454	
King William	9,285	Delaware

Lancaster	5,592	Kilmarnock
Lee	4,694	Jonesville
Loudon	21,338	Leesburg 400
Louisa	11,900	
Lunenburg	12,265	Hungary
Madison	8,381	Madison
Matthews	4,227	
Mecklinburg	18,453	St. Tammany
Middlesex	4,414	Urbanna
Monongalia	12,793	Morgan Town
Monroe	5,444	Union Town
Montgomery	8,409	Christiansburg
Mason	1,991	Point Pleasant
Nansemond	10,324	Suffolk 350
New Kent	6,478	Cumberland
Norfolk County	13,679	Norfolk 9,193
Northampton	7,474	
Northumberland	8,308	Bridge Town
Nottaway	9,278	
Nelson	9,684	
Ohio	8,175	Wheeling
Orange	12,323	Stannardsville
Patrick	4,695	
Pendleton	4,239	Franklin
Pittsylvania	17,172	Danville
Powhatan	8,073	
Prince Edward	12,409	James Town
Princess Anne	9,498	Kempsville
Prince William	11,311	Haymarket
Prince George	8,050	
Randolph	2,854	Beverly
Richmond	6,214	
Ro kbridge	10,318	Lexington 400
Rockingham	12,753	
Russell	6,316	Franklin
Shenandoah	13,646	Woodstock
Southampton	13,497	Jerusalem
Spotsylvania	13,296	Fredericksburg 1,500
Stafford	9,830	Falmouth
Surry	6,855	Cobham
Sussex	11,362	
Tazewell	3,007	Jeffersonville
* Tyler		
Warwick	1,885	
Washington	12,136	Abingdon
Westmoreland	8,102	Leeds
Wood	3,036	Newport
Wythe	8,356	Evanstam
York	5,187	York 700
City of Richmond	9,735	
Norfolk Borough	9,193	
Petersburg	5,668	

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.*

- Abingdon, Washington 404  
 Accomac c. h., Accomac 214  
 Aldie, Loudon 35  
 Amelia c. h., Amelia 185  
 Amherst c. h., Amherst 190  
 Amherst Sp., Amherst 211  
 Amissville, Culpeper 86  
 Annsville, Dinwiddie 178  
 Aquia, Stafford 42  
 Aquia Run Mills, Stafford 48  
 Arnold's Old Place, Fauquier 56  
 Austinville, Wythe 360  
 Aylett's, King William 120  
 Bacon Castle, Surry 197  
 Baird's Tavern, Buckingham 202  
 Ballsville, Powhatan 171  
 Barber's Fauquier 57  
 Barboursville, Orange 113  
 Barnett's Tavern, Fauquier 59  
 Barn Tavern, Southampton 175  
 Barrens, Prince William 48  
 Bath c. h. or Warm Springs, Bath 222  
 Battletown, Frederick 58  
 Bayley's Store, Frederick 82  
 Bayleysburg, Southampton 203  
 Belleville, Wood  
 Bent Creek, Buckingham 222  
 Bentlysville, Halifax 275  
 Berkeley Springs, Berkeley 110  
 Bethlehem + Roads, Southampton 208  
 Beverly or Randolph c. h., Randolph 229  
 Big Lick, Botetourt 266  
 Blacks & Whites, Nottaway 188  
 Black Walnut, Halifax 256  
 Bloomsburg, Halifax 286  
 Bold Fountain, Charlotte 253  
 Bowler's, Essex 129  
 Bowling Green, Caroline 80  
 Bowyersville, Southampton 224  
 Braydon's Store, Loudon 44  
 Bradley Hall, Prince William 33  
 Bridgeport, Harrison 265  
 Broadfield, Westmoreland 90  
 Brooke c. h., Brooke 270  
 Brownsburg, Rockbridge 196  
 Brown's Store, Franklin 261  
 Brown's Turnpike, Albemarle 139  
 Brydie's Store, Lunenburg 225  
 Buckhannon, Harrison 239  
 Buckingham c. h., Buckingham 190  
 Buckland, Prince William 41  
 Buffalo, Mason 392  
 Burtonsville, Orange 109  
 Cabell c. h., Cabell 426  
 Cabin Point, Surry 171  
 Ca Ira, Cumberland 185  
 Callaghan's, Bath 250  
 Calland's Store, Pittsylvania 319  
 Campbell c. h., Campbell 218  
 Carter's Store, Halifax 290  
 Cartersville, Cumberland 172  
 Cassel's Store, Amelia  
 Cavesville, Orange 119  
 Centreville, Fairfax 23  
 Chalk Level, Pittsylvania 256  
 Charles City c. h., Charles City 153  
 Charleston, Jefferson 63  
 Charlotte c. h., Charlotte 228  
 Charlottesvile, Albemarle 134  
 Chesterfield c. h., Chesterfield 138  
 Christianville, Mecklenburg 251  
 City Point, Prince George 158  
 Clarkesburg, Harrison 227  
 Clement Town, Amelia 189  
 Clover Dale, Botetourt 207  
 Coal Mines, Chesterfield 140  
 Cold Stream Mills, Hampshire 100  
 Colesville, Chesterfield 154  
 Columbia, Fluvanna 151  
 Concord, Campbell 220  
 Conrad's Store, Rockingham 161  
 Corn's Store, Patrick  
 Crab Bottom, Pendleton 210  
 Crab Orchard, Washington 366  
 Crichton's Store, Brunswick 177  
 Crewsville, Hanover 109  
 Cross Keys, Southampton 210  
 Cuckooville, Louisa 124  
 Culpeper c. h., Culpeper 77  
 Cumberland c. h., Cumberland 179  
 Danielsville, Spottsylvania 78  
 Danville, Pittsylvania 291  
 Darvill's, Dinwiddie 154  
 Davis's, Mecklenburg 218  
 Davis's Tavern, Sussex 190  
 Deatonsville, Amelia 209  
 Deep Creek, Norfolk 236  
 Dennis, Amelia 176  
 Dickinson's Store, Caroline



- Dickinsonville, Franklin 279  
 Dinwiddie c. h., Dinwiddie 164  
 Dixville, Henry 318  
 Double Bridge, Lunenburg 234  
 Dover Mills, Goochland 144  
 Dumfries, Prince William 33  
 Dunkirk, King and Queen 118  
 Edmundsville, Surry  
 Elk Marsh, Fauquier 64  
 E.k Run Church, Fauquier 79  
 Fairfax c. h., Fairfax 15  
 Fairfield, Rockbridge 191  
 Falling's Waters, Berkeley  
 Falmouth, Stafford 56  
 Farley Mills, King and Queen 148  
 Farleysville, Charlotte 233  
 Farmville, Prince Edward 201  
 Farnham, Richmond 146  
 Fauquier c. h., Fauquier 51  
 Felixville, Cumberland 182  
 Ferry Hill, Mecklenburg 269  
 Field's Mills, Brunswick 186  
 Finville Mills, Hardy 120  
 Fincastle, Botetourt 244  
 Fishing Creek, Tyler 326  
 Flood's, Buckingham 210  
 Fotheringay, Montgomery  
 Frankford, Hampshire 119  
 Franklin or Pendleton c. h., Pendleton 190  
 Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania 58  
 Frenchton, Dinwiddie 166  
 Front Royal, Frederick 92  
 Gaines' + Roads, Culpeper 97  
 Genito Bridge, Powhatan 159  
 George's Tavern, New Kent 147  
 Gholsonville, Brunswick 200  
 Gibson's Store, Fauquier 64  
 Giles' c. h., Giles 322  
 Glenn's, Gloucester 159  
 Gloucester, Gloucester 171  
 Goochland c. h., Goochland 131  
 Goodwinsville, Dinwiddie 164  
 Gordonsville, Orange 115  
 Goshen, Loudon 35  
 Grandville, Monongalia 212  
 Granville Mills, Charles City 141  
 Grasty's Store, Pittsylvania 251  
 Grave Creek, Ohio 330  
 Grayson c. h., Grayson 382  
 Great Bridge, Norfolk 239  
 Green Hill, Campbell 249  
 Green Valley, Bath  
 Greenville, Augusta 185  
 Grimsboy's, Fauquier  
 Gum Springs, Orange 78  
 Guyandotte, Cabell 423  
 Hadensville, Goochland 140  
 Haley's Bridge, Southampton 208  
 Halesburg, Lunenburg 243  
 Halifax c. h., Halifax 263  
 Hampstead, King George 90  
 Hampton, Elizabeth City 211  
 Hanover c. h., Hanover 103  
 Hanovertown, Hanover 111  
 Harper's Ferry, Jefferson 65  
 Harrisonburg or Rockingham c. h., Rockingham 140  
 Harrison's Store, Brunswick 248  
 Harrisville, Brunswick 180  
 Hart's Store, Albemarle 149  
 Haste River Mills, Culpeper 86  
 Hawksbill Mills, Shenandoah 117  
 Hay Market, Prince William 38  
 Hendersonville, Nottaway 205  
 Hendrick's Store, Bedford 249  
 Hermitage, Prince Edward 228  
 Hick's Ford, Greenville 192  
 Hillsboro', Loudon 51  
 Hillsboro', Culpeper 104  
 Holiday Cove, Brooke  
 Hollinsworth's Ferry, Mason 437  
 Hopkinsville, Powhatan 143  
 Horntown, Accomac 188  
 Hot Springs, Bath 231  
 Hughesville, Patrick 327  
 Hungrytown, Lunenburg 217  
 Huttonsville, Randolph 233  
 Inglesville, Montgomery 311  
 Isabella Furnace, Shenandoah 138  
 Jackson's Mills, Harrison 256  
 Jacksonville, Wood 341  
 Jacksonville, Hancock 108  
 James' City, Madison 90  
 Jamestown, Prince Edward 209  
 Jeffersonton, Culpeper 62  
 Jeffres's Store, Nottaway 206  
 Jemappe, Caroline 70  
 Jenetoe Bridge, Powhatan 167  
 Jerusalem, Southampton 199  
 Kanhawa c. h., Kanhawa 364  
 Kanhawa Saline, Kanhawa 360  
 Kennedy's, Brunswick 201  
 Keysville, Charlotte  
 Kilmarnock, Lancaster 175  
 King George c. h., King George 80  
 King's Ferry, Monongalia 224  
 Kingwood, Monongalia 185  
 King and Queen c. h., King and Queen 140  
 Kinsale, Westmoreland 136  
 Kite's Mill, Rockingham 141  
 Lancaster c. h., Lancaster 168  
 Lanesville, King William 146

- Langhorne's Tavern, Cumberland 185  
 Laurence's, Southampton 223  
 Layton's, Essex 98  
 Lee c. h., Lee 511  
 Leedstown, Westmoreland 98  
 Leesburg, Loudon 35  
 Lewisburg, Greenbrier 273  
 Lewis's Store, Spottsylvania 90  
 Lewisville, Brunswick 202  
 Lexington, Rockbridge 209  
 Liberty, Bedford 234  
 Lolley Point, King William 137  
 Lindsay's Store, Albemarle 119  
 Little Cape Capon, Hampshire 109  
 Little Plymouth, King and Queen 147  
 Lloyd's, Essex 105  
 Lombardy Grove, Mecklinburg 233  
 Loretto, Essex 91  
 Louisa c. h., Louisa 116  
 Lovington, Nelson 171  
 Luckett's, Orange 122  
 Lunenburg, c. h., Lunenburg 226  
 Luray, Shenandoah 131  
 Lunenburg, Campbell 206  
 McFarland's, Lunenburg 212  
 McGaleystown, Rockingham 152  
 M'Whorter's Mills, Harrison 552  
 Madison c. h., Morgan 99  
 Manchester, Chesterfield 125  
 Mansfield, Amelia 163  
 Marshallsville, Mecklinburg 266  
 Martinsburg, Berkeley 84  
 Martinsville or Henry c. h., Henry 307  
 Marysville, Campbell 254  
 Matthews c. h., Matthews 190  
 Mecklinburg c. h., Mecklinburg 297  
 Middlebrook, Augusta 185  
 Middleburg, Loudon 44  
 Middletown, Frederick 83  
 Middleway, Jefferson 85  
 Millboro', Bath 221  
 Mill Creek, Berkeley 93  
 Miller's Tavern, Essex 127  
 Mill Farm, Caroline 95  
 Millville, King George 90  
 Millwood, Frederick 64  
 Milton, Albemarle 128  
 Mokinson Gap, Washington  
 Monongahela Glades, Monongalia  
 Monroe c. h. or Union, Monroe 297  
 Montague, Essex 133  
 Montgomery c. h., Montgomery 298  
 Moorfield, Hardy 123  
 Moqueson Gap, Scott 439  
 Morgansville, Nottaway 182  
 Morgantown, Monongalia 201  
 Morrisville, Fauquier 71  
 Mount Hope, Shenandoah 97  
 Mount Horeb, Nelson 170  
 Mount Laurel, Halifax 248  
 Mount Pleasant, Shenandoah  
 Mountville, Loudon  
 Mouth of Cow Pasture, Botetourt  
 Natural Bridge, Rockbridge 224  
 New Baltimore, Fauquier 45  
 Newbern, Montgomery 324  
 Newby's Cross Roads, Colpeper 96  
 New Canton, Buckingham 166  
 New Glasgow, Amherst 195  
 New Found Mills, Hanover 98  
 New Kent c. h., New Kent 143  
 New London, Campbell 219  
 New Market, King and Queen  
 New Market Spottsylvania  
 New Market, Shenandoah 120  
 New Market, Prince William 29  
 New Store, Buckingham 208  
 Newtown, King and Queen 105  
 Newtown, Frederick 75  
 New York, Albemarle 154  
 Nineveh or Compton's Store, Frederick 84  
 Noland's Ferry, Loudon 43  
 Norfolk, Norfolk 229  
 Northampton c. h., Northampton 257  
 North End, Matthews 180  
 Northumberland c. h., Northumberland 156  
 North W. R. Bridge, Norfolk 251  
 Oak Grove, Lunenburg 210  
 Oak Hill or Ashe's Store, Fauquier 65  
 Oak Hill, Mecklinburg  
 Oaks, Hanover  
 Occoquan, Prince William 23  
 Offut's, Hampshire 93  
 Oldecker's Mills, Frederick 103  
 Orange c. h., Orange 104  
 Orange Springs, Orange 92  
 Orlean, Fauquier  
 Otter Bridge, Bedford 245  
 Overall's, Shenandoah 107  
 Owen's Tavern, Middlesex  
 Oxford, Caroline 93  
 Paddytown, Hampshire 136  
 Paineville, Amelia 203  
 Parham's Store, Sussex 176  
 Paris, Fauquier 56

- Parkersburg or Wood c. h., Wood 320  
 Patrick c. h., Patrick 342  
 Pattonsburg, Botetourt 237  
 Pedlar's Mills, Amherst 224  
 Penn's Store, Patrick 342  
 Percival's, Brunswick 191  
 Perkinsville, Amelia 195  
 Petersburg, Dinwiddie 146  
 Peterstown, Monroe  
 Piney Grove, Southampton 215  
 Pittsville, see Loretto  
 Pittsylvania c. h., Pittsylvania 274  
 Pleasant Grove, Lunenburg 237  
 Pleasant Valley, Fairfax 35  
 Plough and Harrow, Augusta 164  
 Point Pleasant, Mason 425  
 Port Republic, Rockingham 149  
 Port Royal, Caroline 80  
 Portsmouth, Norfolk 231  
 Pottiesville, Louisa 98  
 Powhatan c. h., see Scottsville  
 Price's Mills, Louisa 121  
 Prince Edward c. h., Prince Edward 208  
 Prospect, Prince Edward 229  
 Prospect Hill, Fairfax 15  
 Prunty Town, Harrison 211  
 Pughtown, Frederick 79  
 Pungoteague, Accomac 227  
 Quarrelsville, Brunswick 195  
 Rane's Tavern, Cumberland 195  
 Rappahannock Academy, Caroline 75  
 Reid's Store, Campbell 235  
 Richmond, Henrico 123  
 Richmond c. h., Richmond 122  
 Roberts' Store, Halifax 278  
 Rock Hill Mills, Fauquier 39  
 Rockville, Frederick  
 Rockingham c. h., see Harrisonburg  
 Rocky Mount, Franklin 282  
 Rock Spring, Nelson  
 Romney, Hampshire 116  
 Rose Mills, Amherst 190  
 Rough Creek Church, Charlotte 237  
 Rumford Academy, King William 125  
 Russell c. h., Russell 436  
 Salem, Botetourt 273  
 Salem, Fauquier 63  
 Sandy Fork, Mecklinburg 273  
 Sandy Hook, Culpeper 101  
 Scotsburg, Halifax 269  
 Scott c. h., Scott 466  
 Scott's Ferry, Albemarle  
 Scott's Mills, Charlotte  
 Scott's Cross Roads, Fairfax 12  
 Scottsville, Powhatan 156  
 Shackelford's, King and Queen 161  
 Sheltonboro', Pittsylvania 296  
 Shelton's Store, Goochland 228  
 Shenandoah Fork, Shenandoah 120  
 Sheppardstown, Jefferson 74  
 Sherrard's Store, Hampshire 98  
 Shoulder's Hill, Nansemond  
 Shrewsburg, Kanhawa 354  
 Singleton's, Southampton 198  
 Smithfield, Isle of Wight 206  
 Sned's Tavern, Fluvanna  
 Snicker's Ferry, Frederick  
 Snicker's Gap, Loudon 53  
 Somerville, Fauquier 56  
 South Hill, Mecklinburg 230  
 South Quay, Nansemond 212  
 Spanish Grove, Mecklinburg 254  
 Speed & Wilson's Store, Halifax 260  
 Spotted Tavern, Stafford 68  
 Spottsylvania c. h., Spottsylvania 73  
 Springfield, Loudon 31  
 Springfield, Hampshire 131  
 Spring Hill, Louisa  
 Springhill, Fauquier 49  
 Stafford c. h., Stafford 47  
 Stannardsville, Orange 119  
 Staunton, Augusta 174  
 Staunton Hill, Charlotte  
 Stevensburg, Culpeper 93  
 Stevensville, King and Queen  
 Stony Point, Albemarle 173  
 Strasburg, Shenandoah 88  
 St. Tammany's, Mecklinburg 241  
 Suffolk, Nansemond 228  
 Surry, c. h., Surry 186  
 Sussex c. h., Sussex 174  
 Sweet Springs, Monroe 272  
 Sycamore Grove, Mecklinburg  
 Tappahannock, Essex 117  
 Tazewell c. h., Tazewell 386  
 Teaze's Valley, Kanhawa 370  
 Terryville, Mecklinburg 267  
 Thompson's + Roads, Louisa  
 Thompson's Store, Hanover  
 Thornburg, Spottsylvania 72  
 Thornton's Gap, Culpeper 125  
 Thrasher's Store, Loudon 55  
 Tinsleyville, Goochland 173  
 Traveller's Repose, Greenbrier 147  
 Tyler c. h., Tyler  
 Union, Loudon 58  
 Union Mills, Fluvanna 143  
 Upperville, Loudon 52

Urbanna, Middlesex 149	Wheeler's Springs, Pr. Edward 232
Urquhart's Store, Southampton	White Chimnies, Caroline 93
Variety, Nelson 179	White Plains, Orange 83
Vielleboro', Caroline 71	White Post, Frederick 87
Village Hill, Nottaway 187	White Rock, Halifax
Vineyard, Mecklinburg 222	White Rock, Charlotte
Wadkin's Store, Pittsylvania 299	White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier
Walkerton, King and Queen 128	253
Walnut Branch, Fauquier 56	Wilderness, Spottsylvania 88
Warminster, Amherst 168	Wilkinsonville, Chesterfield 155
Warren, Albemarle 156	Williamsburg, James City 173
Warren's Store, Halifax	Wilmington, Fluvanna 182
Washington, Culpeper 107	Winchester, Frederick 70
Waterford, Loudon 42	Wicomico Church, Northumber-
Wattsboro', Lunenburg 233	land 165
Waynesboro', Augusta 161	Woodstock, Shenandoah 100
Wellsburg, Brook 286	Woodville, Culpeper 98
West Liberty, Ohio 272	Woodville, Hanover
Westmoreland c. h., Westmore-	Wylliesburg, Charlotte 254
land 110	Wythe c. h., Wythe 340
Westward Mills, Brunswick 198	Yancey's Mills, Albemarle 136
Wheatland's, Prince William	Yanceyville, Louisa 133
Wheeling, Ohio 286	Yorktown, York 185.

## OHIO.

*Situation.* Between  $38^{\circ} 30'$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 32'$  and  $7^{\circ} 40'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Lake Erie and Michigan Territory. South and south-east, Kentucky and Virginia. East, Pennsylvania. West, Indiana.

*Extent.* From north to south, 204 miles; from east to west 210.

*Area.* About 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* On the north, nearly level, sloping towards Lake Erie. Middle agreeably uneven, abounding with plains. South and south-east elevated. In some places hilly.

*Rivers.* Ohio, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Great and Little Miami, Miami of the lakes,

St. Mary's, Au Glaize, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Rocky, Cayahoga, Chagrine, Grand, Ashtabula, Conneought, and Beaver.

*Minerals.* Iron, coal, limestone, freestone, very abundant.

*Soil.* Generally excellent, particularly in the south-west part of the state.

*Produce.* Wheat is the staple. Other grains, grasses, roots, and fruit in great profusion, hemp, flax, and some cotton.

*Climate.* Temperate and healthy. Heat of summer, moderate. Winters, mild. Spring and fall, delightful.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Adams	9	9,434	West Union 224
* Ashtabula			Jefferson
Athens	4	2,791	Athens tp. 840
Belmont	11	11,097	St. Clairsville
Butler	9	11,150	Hamilton
Cayahoga	4	1,459	Cleveland tp. 547
Champaign	9	6,303	Urbana
* Clark			Greenville
Clermont	8	9,965	Williamsburg, tp. 1,251
Clinton	3	2,674	Wilmington
Columbiana	17	10,878	New Lisbon
* Coshocton			Coshocton
* Dark			
Delaware	7	2,000	Delaware
* Erie			
Fairfield	15	11,361	New Lancaster
Fayette	4	1,854	Washington
Franklin	8	3,486	{Franklinton tp. 916
			{COLUMBUS 448
Gallia	12	4,181	Gallipolis
Geauga	8	2,917	Chardon
Guernsey	9	3,051	Cambridge
Greene	6	5,870	Zenia tp. 1,429
Hamilton	11	15,258	Cincinnati tp. 2,540
* Harrison			
Highland	7	5,766	Hillsborough
* Huron			
Jefferson	15	17,260	Steubenville tp. 1,617
* Johnson			

Knox	5	2,149	Mount Vernon
Licking	7	3,852	Newark tp 539
Madison	6	1,603	New London
* Medina			
Miami	6	3,941	Troy
* Monroe			
Montgomery	7	7,722	Dayton tp. 1,746
Muskingum	11	10,036	Zanesville tp. 2,154
Pickaway	10	7,124	Circleville
Portage	9	2,995	Ravenna
Preble	7	3,304	Eaton
* Richland			Mansfield
Ross	16	15,514	Chillicothe tp. 1,369
Scioto	9	3,399	Portsmouth
Stark	7	2,734	Canton tp. 846
Trumbull	19	8,671	Warren tp. 875
Tuscarawa		3,045	New Philadelphia
Warren	5	9,925	Lebanon
Washington	12	5,991	Marietta tp. 1,463
* Wayne			Wooster
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
43	320	230,760	

\* Laid out since last Census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Achor, Jefferson 297	Capitina Creek, Belmont 312
Adelphi, Ross 392	Cat's Creek Mills, Washington 327
Ashtabula, Ashtabula 387	Centreville, Montgomery 486
Athens, Athens 347	Chagrin River, Cayahoga 483
Aurora, Portage 347	Chardon, Geauga 354
Austinville, Ashtabula 315	Chillicothe, Ross 407
Austinburg, Ashtabula 362	Cincinnati, Hamilton 504
Austintown, Warren 296	Circleville, Pickaway 425
Avery, Huron 409	Cleveland, Cayahoga 387
Bainbridge, Ross 425	Clinton, Knox 409
Barnesville, Belmont 318	Columbia, Hamilton 507
Belpre, Washington 319	Columbiana, Columbiana 296
Berkshire, Delaware 431	Columbus, Franklin 418
Bethel, Clermont 656	Conkling's, 516
Bloomfield, Trumbull 346	Conneaut, Ashtabula 383
Boardman, Trumbull 286	Coshocton, Coshocton 362
Boat Run, Clermont 525	Courtwright, Fairfield 426
Braceville, Warren 317	Crosby, Hamilton 525
Brookfield, Trumbull 325	Darling's, Knox 400
Burton, Geauga 342	Dayton, Montgomery 476
Cadiz, Jefferson 302	Deerfield, Portage 358
Cambridge, Muskingum 303	Delaware, Delaware 440
Canfield, Trumbull 291	Denmark, Ashtabula 379
Canton, Starke 318	Derby Creek, Madison 441

- Dover, Cayahoga 406  
 Duff's Forks, Fayette  
 Eaton, Preble 468  
 Euclid, Cayahoga 395  
 Fairfield, Columbiana 430  
 Faucett's Town, Columbiana 287  
 Feestown, Clermont 462  
 Ferguson's Ferry, Johnson 343  
 Fort Meigs, Erie 523  
 Foulkstown, Columbiana 291  
 Franklin, Warren 496  
 Franklinton, Franklin 419  
 Fredericktown, Knox 415  
 Freeport, Harrison 332  
 Gallipolis, Gallia 389  
 Gnadenhutten, Tuscarawa 354  
 Granger, Cayahoga 379  
 Granville, Licking 400  
 Greene, Starke 326  
 Greenfield, Highland 428  
 Greenville, Dark 518  
 Grissell's, Columbiana 299  
 Hamilton, Butler 516  
 Hanover, Columbiana 320  
 Harpersfield, Ashtabula 330  
 Harrisville, Harrison 330  
 Hartford, Trumbull 330  
 Hillsboro', Highland 449  
 Hiram, Warren 334  
 Hoover's Mills, Montgomery  
 Hudson, Portage 342  
 Huron, Huron 415  
 Huron c. h., Huron  
 Irville, Muskingum  
 Jackson c. h., Jackson  
 Jefferson, Ashtabula 368  
 Jeromesville, Wayne 389  
 Kearnesville, Northhampton 209  
 Kindall, Stark 480  
 Kinsman, Trumbull 339  
 Knoxville, Jefferson 289  
 Lancaster, Fairfield 405  
 Lebanon, Warren 474  
 Leesburg, Highland  
 Liberty, Trumbull  
 Little Beaver, Columbiana 290  
 Logan,  
 London, Madison 443  
 Longbottom, Athens  
 Lower Sand sky, 491  
 M'Cutchensville, Pickaway 428  
 Madison, Geauga 380  
 Madison, Hamilton  
 Manchester, Adams 483  
 Mansfield, Richland 407  
 Mantua, Portage 340  
 Marietta, Washington 307  
 Mesopotamia, Trumbull 349  
 Middletown, Butler 502  
 Milford, Clermont 517  
 Mill Creek, Cayahoga 385  
 Millville, Butler  
 Montgomery, Hamilton 490  
 Morgan, Ashtabula 373  
 Morristown, Belmont 308  
 Mosser's, Tuscarawa 459  
 Monnt Pleasant, Jefferson 292  
 Mount Vernon, Knox 407  
 Mouth of Black River, Cayahoga 420  
 Mosquito Creek, Trumbull 340  
 Musser's Mills, Columbiana 275  
 Nelson, Ashtabula 328  
 Nelson, Portage 345  
 Nevada, Clermont  
 Newark, Licking 393  
 New Boston, Champaign 594  
 Newburg, 365  
 New Haven, Huron 490  
 New Lexington, Preble  
 New Lancaster, Fairfield 416  
 New Lisbon, Columbiana 283  
 New Market, Highland 458  
 New Philadelphia, Tuscarawa 344  
 Newport, Washington 323  
 New Salem, Jefferson 306  
 Newton, Licking 418  
 Newtown, Hamilton  
 North Bend, Hamilton 520  
 Oxford,  
 Painesville, Geauga 364  
 Palmyra, Portage 343  
 Parkman, Geauga 330  
 Pickaway Plains or Jefferson, Ross  
 422  
 Piketown, Pike  
 Piquatown, Miami 607  
 Pleasant's, Franklin  
 Point Harmer, Washington 320  
 Poland, Trumbull 283  
 Portsmouth, Scioto 451  
 Princetown, Butler  
 Putnam, Muskingum  
 Ravenna, Portage 351  
 Redfield, Oneida 440  
 Richmond, Ross  
 Richmond, Jefferson  
 Ridgeville, Warren  
 Ridville, Cayahoga 407  
 Ripley, Adams 487  
 Rocky River, Cayahoga 397  
 Rossman's, Belmont 385  
 Rutland, Gallia 395  
 Salem, Columbiana 360  
 Salt Creek, Muskingum

Sandyville,	Vienna, Trumbull 320
Sciota Salt Springs, Ross 421	Warren, Trumbull 312
Sharon, Ashtabula 322	Warrentown, Jefferson 277
Sinking Spring, Highland	Washington, Guernsey 345
Smithfield, Jefferson 335	Washington, Fayette 431
Somerset, Fairfield 398	Waterford, Washington 324
Springfield, Hamilton 527	Wayne,
Springfield, Champaign 481	Waynesville, Warren 474
Springfield, Portage 488	West Union, Adams 475
Stedman's Mills, Athens 355	White Eyes Plains, Coshocton 359
Steubenville, Jefferson 277	Williamsburg, Clermont 489
Stow, Portage 336	Williamsfield, Ashtabula 345
St. Clairsville, Belmont 297	Wilmington, Clinton 450
Sunbury, Delaware	Wilmington, Licking
Talmadge, Portage 494	Windsor, Trumbull 356
Tarlton, Fairfield 431	Woodsfield, Monroe 344
Thompson's Salt Works, Jefferson	Wood's Mills, Gallia
282	Wooster, Wayne 378
Troy, Miami 493	Worthington, Franklin 428
Union, Montgomery	Wrightsburg, Ashtabula
Upper Sandusky, Indiana 476	Xenia, Greene 462
Urbana, Champaign 467	Yellow Springs, Greene 601
Vermillion, Huron 435	Youngstown, Trumbull 299
Vernon or Smithfield, Trumbull	Zanesville, Muskingum 368
362	

## KENTUCKY.

*Situation.* Between  $36^{\circ} 30'$  and  $39^{\circ} 5'$  N. lat. and  $4^{\circ} 48'$  and  $12^{\circ} 20'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Territory. South, Virginia and Tennessee. East, Virginia. West, Illinois and Missouri Territories.

*Extent.* From north to south, 138 miles; from east to west 300 miles.

*Area.* 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Generally uneven; some of it rough and hilly; towards the east spurs of the Alleghany mountains.

*Rivers.* Ohio, Mississippi, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee.



*Minerals.* Iron, coal, limestone, lead, copperas, alum, and salt.

*Soil.* Every kind, from the best to the worst. A great proportion is good, and a considerable part excellent.

*Produce.* Wheat and other grains, grass, roots, fruit, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton.

*Climate.* Agreeable. The thermometer seldom rises above 80 in summer, or falls below 25 in winter.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Adair	6,011	Columbia 175
Barren	11,286	Glasgow 244
* Bath		
Boone	3,608	
Bracken	3,451	Augusta 255
Breckenridge	3,430	
Bourbon	18,009	Paris 838
Butler	2,181	
Bullett	4,311	
Clarke	11,519	Winchester 538
Casey	3,285	Liberty 33
Campbell	3,060	Newport 413
Christian	11,020	Hopkinsonville 131
Cumberland	6,191	Burkesville 106
Clay	2,398	
Caldwell	4,268	
Estill	2,082	
Fayette	21,370	Lexington 4,326
Franklin	8,013	FRANKFORT 1,099
Fleming	8,947	
Floyd	3,485	Prestonville 32
Gallatin	3,307	Port William 120
Greenup	2,369	
Green	6,735	Greensburg 132
Grayson	2,301	
Garrard	9,186	Lancaster 260
Henry	6,777	Newcastle 125
Harrison	7,752	Cynthiana 369
Henderson	4,703	Henderson 159
Harden	7,531	Elizabeth Town 181
Hopkins	2,964	Madisonville 37
Jessamine	8,377	Nicholasville 158
Jefferson	13,399	Louisville 1,357
Knox	5,875	Barboursville 55
* Lexington		

Livingston	3,674	Smithland 99
Lewis	2,357	
Lincoln	8,676	
Logan	12,123	Russelville 532
Mason	12,459	Washington 815
Mercer	12,630	Danville 432
Madison	15,540	Richmond 366
Muhlenburg	4,181	Greenville 75
Mon'gomery	12,975	Mountsterling 325
Nicholas	4,898	
Nelson	14,078	Beardstown 821
Ohio	3,682	Hartford 110
Pulaski	6,897	
Pendleton	3,061	Falmouth 121
Rockcastle	1,731	
Scott	12,419	Georgetown 529
Shelby	14,837	Shelbyville 424
* Union		
Wayne	5,430	Monticello 37
Washington	13,248	Springfield 249
Warren	11,937	Bowling-green 154
Woodford	9,659	Versailles 488
57	406,511	

\* Laid out since last Census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.*

Adair c. h., Adair 658	Danville, Mercer 585
Allen c. h., Allen 700	Dripping Springs, Warren 708
Augusta, Bracken 510	Dry Ridge, Pendleton
Bairdstown, Nelson 615	Eddy Grove, Caldwell 696
Barboursville, Knox 556	Eddyville, Caldwell 806
Berry's Lick, Logan 745	Elizabethtown, see Harden c. h., 640
Boone c. h., Boone 521	Ellisville or Lower Blue Lick, Nicholas 512
Boone Station, Fayette 580	Estill c. h., Estill 555
Bowling Green, Warren 702	Everett's House, Lewis
Brunerstown, Jefferson 609	Ewingville, Christian 749
Bullettsburg, Boone 517	Falmouth or Pendleton c. h., Pendleton 543
Burkesville, Cumberland 708	Fleming c. h., Fleming 518
Butler, Butler 428	Flinn's Fork, Caldwell 796
Campbellsville, Greene 654	Floyd's c. h., Floyd 621
Cassedy's Creek, Nicholas 533	Frankfort, Franklin 565
Catlettsburg, Greenup 435	Fredericksburg, Gallatin 573
Centreville, Livingston 834	Gaines, Boone 524
Cinthiana, Harrison 529	George's, Harrison
Clay c. h. or Manchester, Clay 608	Georgetown, Scott 548
Coffey's Ferry, Pulaski 665	
Covington, Campbell 512	
Crab Orchard, Lincoln 609	

- Glasgow, Barren 672  
 Grant's Lick, Campbell 512  
 Great Crossings, Scott 575  
 Greensburg or Green c. h., Green 642  
 Greenville, Muhlenburg 739  
 Greenup, c. h., Greenup 455  
 Hardenburg or Breckenridge, c. h., Breckenridge 678  
 Harden c. h. or Elizabethtown, Harden 662  
 Harrodsburg, Mercer 595  
 Hartford, Ohio 715  
 Hazlepatch or Rice's, Knox 586  
 Henderson, Henderson 751  
 Hopkinsville, Christian 765  
 Isbellsville, Christian 745  
 Jeffersontown, Jefferson 632  
 Lancaster, Garrard 596  
 Laurence's Hotel, Franklin  
 Lebanon, Washington  
 Lewallins,  
 Lewisburg, Muhlenburg 730  
 Lewis c. h., Lewis 489  
 Lexington, Fayette 552  
 Liberty, Casey  
 Litchfield, Grayson 620  
 Little Sandy Salt Works, Greenup 481  
 Long Creek, Caldwell 815  
 Louisville, Jefferson 617  
 Madisonville, Hopkins 759  
 Manchester, see Clay c. h.,  
 Marysville, Harrison 517  
 May's Lick, Mason 500  
 Maysville, Mason 488  
 Middleburg, Nelson 604  
 Middletown, Jefferson 605  
 Millersburg, Bourbon 525  
 Minerva, Mason 501  
 Monticello, Wayne 650  
 Morganfield, Union 786  
 Morgan's, Muhlenburg 773  
 Mountain Island, Scott  
 Mount Sterling, Montgomery 543  
 Mount Vernon, Rockcastle 604  
 Mount Zion, Union 794  
 Newberg, Christian  
 Newberry, Christian  
 Newcastle or Henry c. h., Henry 591  
 Newport, Campbell 505  
 Newtown, Harrison 523  
 Nicholasville, Jessamine 564  
 Olympian Springs, Bath 555  
 Owingsville, Bath  
 Owenboro, Daviess 722  
 Paris or Bourbontown, Bourbon 533  
 Patesville, Breckenridge 715  
 Pendleton c. n., see Falmouth  
 Perrysville, Mercer  
 Portwilham, Gallatin 584  
 Ramsay's Ferry, Livingston  
 Richmond, Madison 572  
 Rocky Ridge, Christian 779  
 Russelville, Logan 727  
 Saunder's Mills, Gallatin 601  
 Salem, Livingston 828  
 Shelby, Bath  
 Shelbyville, Shelby 587  
 Shepherdsville, Bullett 637  
 Sherburne Mills, Fleming 530  
 Slate Creek Iron Works, Bath  
 Smithland, Livingston 844  
 Smith's Ferry, Ohio 734  
 Somerset, Pulaski  
 Springfield, Washington 613  
 Stamping Grounds, Scott 557  
 Stanford, Lincoln 597  
 Stockden's Valley, Cumberland 560  
 Stonesboro', Greene 600  
 Upper Blue Lick, Fleming 522  
 Vanceburg, Lewis 487  
 Versailles, Woodford 563  
 Walnut Grove, Mercer 585  
 Washington, Mason 492  
 West Port, Henry 548  
 Williamsburg, Mason 500  
 Winchester, Clarke 555

## TENNESSEE.

*Situation.* Between 35° and 36° 30' N. lat. and 4° 26' and 13° 5' W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Virginia and Kentucky. South, Georgia, Mississippi, and Alaba-

ma Territory. East, North Carolina. West, Missouri Territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 102 miles; from east to west 420 miles.

*Area.* 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Eastern part mountainous. Middle part hilly. Western part mostly level.

*Rivers.* Cumberland, Holstein, Tennessee, Clinch, Notachucky, French Broad, Hiwasse, Duck, Redfoot, Obian, Forked Deer, and Wolf.

*Minerals.* Iron, limestone, coal, copperas, alum, nitre, lead, and some silver.

*Soil.* In the eastern part, on the mountains, poor, but there are many rich valleys. It improves in the middle, and the western part is rich.

*Produce.* Cotton is the staple. Wheat, and other grains, grass, roots, and fruit.

*Climate.* Among the mountains delightful. Middle, temperate and agreeable. Western part, hot in summer, and mild in winter.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

### EAST TENNESSEE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Seats of Justice.</i>
Anderson	3,959	Clinton
Bledsoe	8,839	Pikeville
Blount	3,259	Maryville
Campbell	2,668	Jacksonburg
Carter	4,190	Elizabethtown
Claiborne	4,798	Tazewell
Cocke	5,154	Newport
Granger	6,397	Rutledge
Greene	9,713	Greenville
Hawkins	7,643	Rogersville
Jefferson	7,309	Dandridge
Knox	10,171	KNOXVILLE
Rhea	2,504	Washington
Roane	5,581	Kingston

Sevier	4,595	Sevierville
Sullivan	6,847	Blountsville
Washington	7,740	Jonesborough
17	101,367	

## WEST TENNESSEE.

Bedford	8,242	Shelbyville
Davidson	15,608	NASHVILLE
Dickson	4,516	Charlotte
Franklin	5,730	Winchester
Giles	4,546	Pulaski
Hickman	2,583	Vernon
Humphries	1,511	Reynoldsburg
Jackson	5,401	Williamsburg
Lincoln	6,104	Fayetteville
Montgomery	8,021	Clarkesville
Maury	10,359	Columbia
Overton	5,643	Monroe
Robertson	7,270	Springfield
Rutherford	10,265	Murfreesboro'
Sumner	13,792	Gallatin
Smith	11,649	Carthage
Stuart	4,262	Dover
Wilson	11,952	Lebanon
Williamson	13,153	Franklin
White	4,028	Sparta
Warren	5,725	M'Minville
21	160,360	

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Bean's Creek, Franklin 726	Dandridge, Jefferson 526
Bean's Station, Granger 498	Dixon's Springs, Smith 702
Blackburn's Springs, Jackson 667	Dover, Stuart 807
Blountsville or Sullivan c. h., Sullivan 428	Duty's, Sumner
Boat Yard, Carter 450	Elizabethtown, Carter 467
Boyd's Creek, Sevier 581	Elktown, Giles 841
Brookhill, Montgomery 821	Fayetteville, Lincoln 748
Cairo or Cragfont, Sumner 722	Feary, Montgomery 750
Campbell's Station, Knox 556	Fishingford + Roads, Bedford 801
Carthage, Smith 691	Franklin, Williamson 767
Charlotte, Dickson 783	Gallatin, Sumner 725
Cheek's + Roads, Hawkins 504	Gordon's Ferry, Hickman 797
Clarksville, Montgomery 762	Green Garden, Sumner 716
Clinton, Anderson 559	Greenville, Greene 478
Columbia, Maury 790	Harpeth, Williamson 775
Cumberland Gap, Claiborne 522	Hartsville, Sumner 700
	Hendersonville, Sumner 738

Hiwassee Garrison, 625	Pikeville, Bledsoe 647
Hillham, Overton 699	Port Royal, Montgomery 772
Huntsville, Robertson 781	Preston's, Rhea
Jefferson, Rutherford 727	Pulaski, Giles 822
Jonesboro', Washington 449	Readyville, Rutherford 760
Kavenaugh, Wilson 707	Reynoldsburg, Humphres 785
Kingston, Roane 587	Richland, Giles 815
Knoxville, Knox 541	Roane's Creek, Carter 516
Lea's, Granger 454	Rossville, Cherokee Nation
Lecsborg, Washington	Rogersville, Hawkins 475
Lebanon, Wilson 727	Round Lick, Smith
Liberty, Smith 780	Rutledge, Granger 517
Lynn Creek, Giles	Scarelye, Montgomery
M'Allister's + Roads, Montgo- mery 795	Sevierville, Sevier 574
M'Minville, Warren 672	Shelbyville, Bedford 776
Marysville, Blount 556	Springfield, Robertson 752
Massingales, Sullivan 439	Stiffey's Mill, 509
Metcalfsboro', Franklin	Stonefort, Franklin
Middletown, Sullivan 439	Strawberry plains, Knox
Monroe, Overton 687	Surguineville, Hawkins
Morgantown, Blount	Tazewell, Claiborne 514
Mossey C. I. Works,	Turner's, Robertson
Mount Richardson, Jackson 586	Vernon, Hickman 808
Murfreesboro', Jefferson 708	Walnut Cove, Campbell 579
Murphey's,	Warrensburg, Greene 513
Nashville, Davidson 751	Washington, Rhea 611
New Canton, Hawkins 749	White Plains, White 606
Newport, Coeke 501	White's Creek, Rhea
Old Salt House, Lincoln 799	Williamsburg, Jackson 680
Palmyra, Montgomery 777	Winchester, Franklin 715
	Woodville, Warren 704

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Situation.* Between 33° 45' and 36° 30' N. lat. and 1° E. and 6° 50' W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Virginia. South, South Carolina and Georgia. East, Atlantic Ocean. West, Tennessee.

*Extent.* From north to south, 120 miles; from east to west, 345 miles.

*Area.* 45,000 square miles, or 28,800,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Below the head of tide water, low and sandy, abounding with swamps. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven; in many places hilly. Among

the mountains many fertile valleys, and rich scenery.

*Rivers.* Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Pamlico, Nuse, Black, Cape Fear, Catawba, and Broad.

*Minerals.* Iron, limestone, cobalt, gold.

*Soil.* Low part, sandy and barren, but many fertile spots on the banks of rivers. In the middle, much of it good. Among the mountains poor, but some fertile valleys.

*Produce.* Cotton, tobacco, grain, grass and fruit.

*Climate.* In the low country, hot in summer. Often unhealthy in fall. Mild and agreeable in winter. In the upper country, the climate improves, and among the mountains it is delightful.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Anson	8,831	Wadesborough
Ash	3,694	
Beaufort	7,203	Washington 600
Bertie	11,218	Windsor
Bladen	5,671	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	4,778	Brunswick
Buncombe	9,277	Ashville
Burke	11,007	Morgantown
Cabarras	6,158	Concord
Camden	5,347	Jonesburg
Carteret	4,823	Beauford
Caswell	11,757	Leasburg
Chatham	12,977	Pittsborough
Chowan	5,297	Edenton 1,500
Columbus	3,022	Whitesville
Craven	12,676	Newbern 2,467
Currituck	9,382	Fayetteville 1,800
Duplin	6,985	Indiantown
Edgecomb	7,863	Sarecto
Franklin	12,423	Tarborough 600
Gates	10,166	Louisburg
Granville	5,965	C. H.
Greene	15,576	Williamsborough
Guilford	4,867	C. H.
Halifax	11,430	Martinville 300
	15,620	Halifax

Haywood	2,780	Wynton
Hertford	6,052	Germantown
Hyde	6,029	Statesville
Iredell	10,972	Smithfield
Johnson	6,867	Trenton
Jones	4,968	Kingston
Lenoir	5,572	Lincolnton
Lincoln	16,359	Williamston
Martin	5,987	Charlotte
Mecklinburg	14,272	Alfordstown
Moore	6,367	Henderson
Montgomery	8,430	C. H.
Nash	7,268	Wilmington 1,689
New Hanover	11,465	C. H.
Northampton	13,082	Swansborough
Onslow	6,669	Hillsborough
Orange	20,135	Nixonton
Pasquotank	7,674	Roxboro'
Person	6,642	Greenville
Pitt	9,169	Hartford
Perquimans	6,052	C. H.
Randolph	10,112	Rockingham
Richmond	6,695	Lumberton 208
Robeson	7,528	Danbury
Rockingham	10,316	Salsbury 500
Rowan	21,543	Rutherfordton
Rutherford	13,202	C. H.
Sampson	6,620	Upper Sara
Stokes	11,645	Salem 700
Surry	10,366	Elizabethtown
Tyreil	3,364	RALEIGH 1,000
Wake	17,086	Warrenton 300
Warren	11,004	Plymouth
Washington	3,464	Waynesboro'
Wayne	8,687	Wilkes C. H.
Wilkes	9,054	

62

555,500

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.*

Adams, Hyde 339	Baird's Forge, Burke 507
Albright's, Orange 329	Barbery, Rowan 389
Alexandriana, Mecklinburg 454	Barryville, Mecklinburg 448
Alfordsville, Robeson 387	Bath, Beaufort 332
Allennance, Guilford 335	Beardsmill, Rowan 393
Allentown, Montgomery 428	Beattie's Ford, Lincoln 407
Anderson's Store, Caswell 318	Beauford, Carteret 396
Ashboro or Randolph, Randolph 362	Belford or Sell's Store, Nash 259
Ashville, Buncombe 520	Bensborough, Pitt 278
Averysboro', Cumberland 322	Bethania, Stokes 368



- Brinkleysville, Halifax 225  
 Britton's Store, Bertie 280  
 Brown's Store, Caswell 277  
 Bryant's Cross Roads, Northampton 325  
 Buckhorn Falls, Chatham 315  
 Campbell's Grove, Iredell 444  
 Caswell c. h., Caswell 307  
 Chappel Hill, Orange 312  
 Charlotte, Mecklinburg 409  
 Clover Garden, Chatham 316  
 Cochran's Store, Person 504  
 Coleraine, Bertie 261  
 Columbia, Tyrell 336  
 Columbus c. h., Columbus 470  
 Concord or Cabarras c. h., Cabarras 428  
 Cowper's Hill, Robertson 341  
 Cunningham's Store, Person 224  
 Currituck c. h., Currituck 263  
 Dancy's Store, Northampton 216  
 Dobson's Cross Roads, Stokes 368  
 Donaldson's, Rowan 390  
 Duplin c. h., Duplin 359  
 Duplin old, Duplin 366  
 Edenton, Chowan 290  
 Elizabeth city, Pasquotank 271  
 Elizabethtown, Bladen 386  
 Ellisville, Warren 241  
 Enfield, Halifax 238  
 Erwinsville, Rutherford 504  
 Fair Bluff, Columbus 420  
 Fallstown, Iredell 416  
 Fayetteville, Cumberland 348  
 Findlysville, Mecklinburg 486  
 Fishing Creek, Wilkes 460  
 Fort Defiance, Wilkes 467  
 Fredericksville, Sampson  
 Gates c. h., Gates 260  
 Germantown, Hyde 427  
 Germantown, Stokes 347  
 Greensboro', Guilford 347  
 Greenville, Pitt 291  
 Grovehill, Warren 249  
 Haddon's, Buncombe  
 Halifax, Halifax 220  
 Hamilton or Hog-on, Martin 265  
 Hamptonville, Surry 402  
 Harrison's Store, Franklin 268  
 Haw River, Orange 323  
 Haywoodsboro', Chatham 334  
 Haywood c. h., Haywood 595  
 Hendersontown, Montgomery 410  
 Hertford, Perquimans 305  
 High Rock, Rockingham 320  
 Hillsboro', Orange 299  
 Houstonville, Iredell 410  
 Huntersville, Lincoln 422  
 Huntsville, Surry 384  
 Indiantown, Currituck 275  
 Jamestown, Guilford 292  
 Jeffersonton or Ashe c. h., Ashe 429  
 Jonesburg, Camden 275  
 Jones's Store, Halifax 240  
 Jonesville, Surry 416  
 Kincannon's Works, Surry 389  
 Kinston, Lenoir 361  
 Laurel Hill, Richmond 387  
 Lauson's Store, Mecklinburg 472  
 Leaksville, Rockingham 311  
 Leasburg, Caswell 205  
 Lee's Mills, Washington 309  
 Leesville,  
 Le May's Cross Roads, 280  
 Lenox Castle, Rockingham 316  
 Lexington, Rowan 359  
 Lincolnton, Lincoln 425  
 Lindley's Store, Orange 317  
 Log House Landing, Hyde 355  
 Louisburg, Franklin 256  
 Lumberton, Robeson 381  
 M'Auley's Store, Montgomery 314  
 Mackeysville, Burke 485  
 Maconsville, Northampton 240  
 Marley's Store, Sampson  
 Martinsville, Guilford 352  
 Mason Hall, Orange 311  
 Mattamussett, Hyde 380  
 Merry Hill, Bertie 294  
 Mill Grove, Cabarras 406  
 Mock's Old Field, Rowan 370  
 Nohaffey's, Lincoln 441  
 Montpelier, Richmond 378  
 Moore c. h., Moore 384  
 Mooresboro', Rutherford 528  
 Morgantown, Burke 455  
 Mount Airy, Surry 418  
 Mount Mourne, Iredell 400  
 Mount Pisgah, Iredell  
 Mount Pleasant, Rockingham 329  
 Mount Prospect, Edgecombe  
 Mount Tirzah, Person 285  
 Murfreesboro', Hertford 230  
 Murraysville, Buncombe 526  
 Nash c. h., Nash 271  
 Newbern, Craven 351  
 New Garden, Robeson 368  
 New Hope, Wayne 311  
 New Lebanon, Camden 286  
 Nicholson's House, Warren 223  
 Northampton c. h., Northampton 232  
 Nuttal's Store, Granville 280  
 Onslow c. h., Onslow 400

- Oxford, Granville  
 Palmyra, Martin 270  
 Panther's Creek, Surry 381  
 Patrick's Mills, Craven 370  
 Patterson's Store, Franklin  
 Paynesville, Rockingham  
 Peace's, Granville  
 Peeble's Tavern, Northampton 206  
 Phillips' Store, Nash 236  
 Pitch Landing, Hertford 251  
 Pittsboro' or Chatham c. h., Chat-  
 ham 324  
 Pleasant Grove, Orange  
 Plymouth, Washington 302  
 Providence, Mecklinburg 223  
 Putney's Store, Northampton 209  
 Queensdale, Robeson 394  
 Raleigh, Wake 288  
 Randolph c. h., Randolph 361  
 Ransom's Bridge, Halifax 251  
 Red House, Caswell 313  
 Red Shoals, Stokes 385  
 Reid's Store, Moore 341  
 Richmond c. h., Richmond 403  
 Rockford, Surry 402  
 Rockingham c. h., Rockingham  
 319  
 Rocky Mount, Nash  
 Rocky Springs, Rockingham 339  
 Roxboro', Person 295  
 Royal, Sampson 381  
 Rutherfordton, Rutherford 472  
 Salem, Stokes 359  
 Salisbury, Rowan 375  
 Sampson c. h., Sampson 382  
 Scotland Neck, Halifax 245  
 Scull Camp, Surry 404  
 Sesscem's Bridge, Edgecombe 280  
 Skimmersville, Washington 350  
 Smithfield, Johnson 315  
 Smithville, Brunswick 463  
 Sneedsboro', Richmond 420  
 Snowhill, Worcester 307  
 Society Hill, Iredell  
 South Washington, Duplin 387  
 Spring Hill, Lenoir 400  
 Stagville, Orange 283  
 Statesville, Iredell 403  
 Sterlingville, Granville 267  
 Summerfield, Guilford 339  
 Sunbury, Gates  
 Swansboro', Onslow 391  
 Tarborough, Edgecombe 266  
 Tombstone, Bertie 291  
 Trenton, Jones 371  
 Turner's + Roads, Bertie  
 Tyson's Store, Moore 365  
 Wadesboro', Anson 424  
 Waddle's Ferry, Randolph  
 Warm Springs, Buncombe 522  
 Warrenton, Warren 231  
 Washington, Beaufort 316  
 Waughsburg, Stokes  
 Waynesboro', Wayne 340  
 Waynesville, Haywood 595  
 Webb's, Stokes 345  
 West Castle, Caswell 316  
 Westraysville, Nash 276  
 Whitehall, Mecklinburg 457  
 White Oak, Rutherford 524  
 White Plains, Granville 271  
 Wilkes, Wilkes 442  
 Williams, Ashe 394  
 Williamsboro', Granville 251  
 Williamston, Martin 277  
 Williamsville, Person 298  
 Wilmington, New Hanover 433  
 Windsor, Bertie 288  
 Winton, Hertford 245  
 Woodstock, Hyde 354

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Situation.* Between  $32^{\circ} 6'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $1^{\circ} 30'$  and  $6^{\circ} 25'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north and north-east, North Carolina. South-east, Atlantic Ocean. South-west, Georgia.

*Extent.* From north to south, 162 miles; from east to west, 216 miles.

*Area.* 28,700 square miles, or 18,368,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Below the head of tide waters, level and swampy. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, variegated. Among the mountains, romantic and beautiful.

*Rivers.* Great Pedee, Little Pedee, Santee, Wateree, Catawba, Congaree, Broad, Tyger, Enoree, Saluda, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, Cambahee, Coosawatchie, and Savannah.

*Minerals.* Iron, limestone, slate, soap-stone, rock crystal, flint, fuller's earth, emery, marl, lead, and copper.

*Soil.* In the low country, sandy, but exceedingly fertile in bottoms, and on the borders of rivers. In the upper country, a considerable portion of it good.

*Produce.* Cotton and rice are staples. Grain, grass, fruits, and roots.

*Climate.* In the low country the summers are hot and sultry, with mild winters. In the upper country, the summers are more temperate, and among the mountains the climate is delightful.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Abbeville	21,150	Abbeville
* All Saints		
Barnwell	12,280	
Beaufort	25,887	Beaufort 1,000
Charleston city	24,711	
Charleston district	38,468	
Chester	11,479	Chester
Chesterfield	5,564	
* Claremont		
* Clarendon		
Colleton	26,359	
Darlington	9,047	
Edgefield	23,160	

Fairfield	11,857	Fairfield
Georgetown	15,679	Georgetown 2,000
Greenville	13,133	Greenville
Horry	4,349	
Kershaw	9,867	Camden 1,000
Lancaster	6,318	
Laurens	14,982	Laurens
Lexington	6,641	
* Liberty		
* Marion		
Marlborough	4,966	Marlborough
Mason	8,884	
Newbury	13,964	Newbury
Orange	13,229	Orangeburg
Pendleton	22,897	Pendleton
* Pinckney		
Richland	9,026	COLEMBIA 1,500
Spartan	14,259	Spartanburg
* St. Peters		
Sumpter	19,054	Statesburg
Union	10,995	Union
Williamsburg	6,871	Williamsburg
York	10,052	York
36	415,115	

\* Laid out since last Census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.*

Abbeville c. h., Abbeville 625	Campbell's Mills, Abbeville 617
Alexander's, York 441	Campville, Spartanburg
Andersonville, Edgefield 560	Centreville, Pendleton 570
Barefield's or Newsom's, Marion 412	Charleston, Charleston 544
Barnwell c. h., Barnwell 609	Chatham, Chesterfield 436
Bachelor's Retreat, Pendleton 578	Cheraw c. h., Darlington 421
Beaufort, Beaufort 630	Chester c. h., Chester 476
Beckamsville, Chester 480	Chesterfield c. h., Chesterfield 439
Belfast, Laurens 569	China Grove, Georgetown 461
Belle Air, Lancaster 471	Church Hill, Spartan 544
Bickley's Store, Abbeville 636	Clough Mills, Laurens 540
Blackstocks, Chester 470	Columbia, Richland 507
Black Swamp, St. Peters 644	Conwayboro', All Saints 462
Blairsville, York 450	Coosawhatchie, Beaufort 614
Boyd's, Newbury 520	Cross Anchor, Spartan 583
Bradleysville, Sumpter 461	Cross Keys, Union 519
Brownsville, Marlborough 429	Crowsville, Spartan 551
Buford's Bridge, Barnwell 592	Darlington c. h., Darlington 436
Cambridge, Abbeville 595	Dorchester, Colleton 564
Camden, Kershaw 472	Dubose's Ferry, 456
	Duncansville, Barnwell 623

- Dunklin's, Newberry  
 Edgefield c. h., Edgefield 564  
 Fork, Richland 531  
 Fork Shoals or Reedy River Shoals, Greenville 594  
 Four Mile Branch, Barnwell 600  
 Fulton, Sumpter  
 Georgetown, Georgetown 482  
 Godfrey's Ferry, Marion 442  
 Golden Grove, Greenville 584  
 Goshen Hill, Spartan 569  
 Gowen's Store, Greenville 510  
 Granby, Lexington 510  
 Greenville c. h., Greenville 530  
 Hancock's, Union  
 Harleesville, Marion 450  
 Harrisburg, Lancaster 422  
 Henderson's or Hope, York  
 Hendersonville, Newbury 548  
 Humphreysville, Union 465  
 Huntington, Laurens 571  
 Huntsville, Laurens 572  
 Indiantown, Williamsburg 498  
 Jamesville, Clarendon 517  
 Johnson's Store,  
 King Creek, Barnwell 600  
 Kingtree, Williamsburg 482  
 Lancaster c. h., Lancaster 476  
 Landsford, Chester district  
 Laurens c. h., Laurens 569  
 Laurinton, Marlborough  
 Lewisville, Chester 487  
 Longmire's Store, Edgefield 575  
 Lower 3 Runs, Barnwell 631  
 Lowry's Mills,  
 Lynch Lake, Williamsburg  
 M'Cullochville, Union 510  
 M'Danielsville, Spartan 540  
 M'Linton, Abbeville 590  
 Manchester, Sumpter 501  
 Marion c. h., Marion 427  
 Marlborough c. h., Marlborough  
 412  
 Marr's Bluff, Liberty 432  
 Meansville, Union 483  
 Mechanicsville, Darlington 432  
 Milford, Greenville 280  
 Millersburg, Kershaw 484  
 Monk's Corner,  
 Monticello, Fairfield 542  
 Mountain Shoals, Laurens  
 Mount Vintage, Edgefield 570  
 Murray's Ferry, Williamsburg  
 497  
 Nelson's Ferry, Charleston 532  
 Nesbit's Iron Works, Spartan  
 531  
 Newbury c. h., Newbury 551  
 New Hope, Spartan 548  
 Oak Hall, Greenville 525  
 Oak Hill, Laurens  
 Orangeburg, Orange 549  
 Orrsville, Pendleton 607  
 Parker's Ferry, Colleton  
 Parkersville, see Elim  
 Patterson's Store, Kershaw  
 Pea's Store, Fairfield 499  
 Pendleton c. h., Pendleton 562  
 Peter's Pond, Edgefield 600  
 Pickensville, Pendleton 544  
 Pickensville, Union 457  
 Pine Hill, York 434  
 Pineville, Charleston  
 Pocotaligo, Beaufort 608  
 Pollardsville, Greenville 531  
 Poolsville, Spartan 506  
 Poplar Grove, Newbury 553  
 Port's Ferry, Marion 430  
 Price's Store, Spartan 538  
 Rantole's,  
 Red Bank, Colleton 593  
 Reedy River Shoals, see Fork  
 Shoals  
 Reedsville, Pendleton 544  
 Remberston, Sumpter 519  
 Richard's Tavern, Edgefield 581  
 Richmond's, Chester 490  
 Ridge, Edgefield 539  
 Robertville, Barnwell 596  
 Rocky Mount, Chester 480  
 Rogersville, Pendleton 580  
 Salem, Salem 496  
 Saxon's, Abbeville  
 Smith's Store, Spartan 544  
 Spartanburg, Spartan 499  
 Speedwell Mills, Barnwell 547  
 Statesburg, Claremont 492  
 Stonesville, Greenville 544  
 Stony Point, Abbeville 606  
 Sumptersville, Claremont 481  
 Table Rock, Pendleton  
 Tanner's Hill, Newbury 538  
 Thompson's Tan Yard 441  
 Thorn's Ferry, York  
 Traveller's Rest, Greenville 536  
 Turnpike, Greenville 530  
 Union c. h., Union 473  
 Varennes, Pendleton 571  
 Vienna, Abbeville 67C  
 Walnut Hill, Greenville  
 Well's, Beaufort 634  
 Wiersville,  
 Willington, Abbeville 504  
 Willow Grove, Salem 461

Willtown, Williamsburg 464  
 Winsboro', Fairfield 536  
 Wrightsboro', Union 578

York c. h., York 438  
 Young's Store, Laurens 555  
 Youngsville, Sumpter

## GEORGIA.

*Situation.* Between  $30^{\circ} 30'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 50'$  and  $9^{\circ} 5'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, North Carolina and Tennessee. North-east, South Carolina. South, Florida. East, Atlantic Ocean. West, West Florida and Alabama Territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 300 miles; from east to west, 240 miles.

*Area.* About 58,000 square miles, or 37,120,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Below the head of tide water, low and sandy. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven. The mountains in the north-west abound with picturesque scenery.

*Rivers.* Savannah, Ogeechee, Canuche, Altamaha, Ohoope, Oconee, Appalacky, Oakmulgee, Satilla, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahouchee, Hiowee, and Estenawry.

*Minerals.* Yellow ochre, near Milledgeville. Copper, near Greensburg.

*Soil.* In the low country, sandy, with rich lands in the swamps and on the rivers. In the upper country, various, much of it good.

*Produce.* Cotton the staple. Wheat, and other grain, rice, and tobacco.

*Climate.* In the low country, hot, sultry summers. Winters, mild. Upper country, summers

more temperate. Winters, agreeable. The finest climate in the United States is supposed to be about the boundary of Georgia and Tennessee.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Seats of Justice and Population:</i>
Baldwin	6,356	MILLEDGEVILLE 1,257
Bryan	2,827	C. H.
Bullock	2,305	Statesburgh
Burke	10,858	Waynesborough 224
Camden	3,941	St. Mary's 585
Chatham	13,540	Savannah 5,215
Clarke	7,628	Watkinsville
Columbia	11,242	Applington
Effingham	2,586	Springfield
Elbert	12,156	Elberton
* Emanuel		C. H.
Franklin	10,815	Carnesville 78
Glynn	3,417	Brunswick
Greene	11,679	Greensborough 411
Hancock	13,330	Sparta 317
Jackson	10,569	Jefferson 70
Jasper	7,573	Monticello 220
Jefferson	6,111	Louisville 524
Jones	8,597	Clinton 85
Laurens	2,210	Dublin
Liberty	6,228	Riceboro'
Lincoln	4,555	Lincolnton 108
* Madison		Danielsville
M'Intosh	3,739	Darien 206
Montgomery	2,954	Vernon
Morgan	8,369	Madison 229
Oglethorpe	12,297	Lexington 222
Pulaski	2,093	Hartford
Putnam	10,029	Eatonton 180
Richmond	6,189	Augusta 2,476
Scriven	4,477	Jacksonborough 20
Tattnal	2,206	C. H.
Telfair	744	Telfairton
Twiggs	3,405	Marion
Warren	8,725	Warrenton 123
Washington	9,940	Sandersville
Wayne	676	C. H.
Wilkes	14,887	Washington 596
Wilkinson	2,154	Irwinton
39	253,407	

\* Laid out since last Census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Alford's Store, Hancock 673	Lexington, Oglethorpe 649
Allison's Store, Warren 611	Liberty Hall, Morgan 720
Athens, Clarke 667	Lincolnton, Lincoln 630
Augusta, Richmond 589	Lockbart's, Lincoln 620
Birdsville, Burke 660	Lonicera, Baldwin 684
Brunswick, Glynn 747	Louisville, Jefferson 644
Bryan c. h., Bryan 672	Madison, Morgan 694
Cairnsville, Franklin 604	Mallory's Store, Wilkes 656
Clarksboro, Jackson 689	Marion, Twiggs 710
Columbia c. h., Columbia 607	Milledgeville, Baldwin 675
Cook's Law office, Elbert 654	Mill Haven, Scriven 635
Coweta, 799	Montgomery c. h., Montgomery 750
Creek Agency, 738	Monticello or Randolph c. h., Randolph 719
Danielsville, Madison 624	Petersburg, Elbert 644
Darby, Columbia 597	Post Hill, Morgan
Darien, M'Intosh 722	Powellton, Hancock 667
Dublin, Laurens 720	Putnam c. h., see Etonton
Eatonton, Putnam 695	Riceboro', Liberty 692
Elberton, Elbert 669	Robert's, Putnam 685
Fairfield, Columbia	Saundersville, Washington 669
Fairfield, Putnam 685	Savannah, Chatham 658
Filesburg, Jackson 724	Shiver's Mills, Warren 433
Fort Hawkins, 708	Shoals of Ogechee, Warren 675
Frederica, St. Simond's Island 739	Sparta, Hancock 653
Goose Pond or Strong's, Oglethorpe 654	St. Mary's, Camden 790
Goshen, Lincoln 638	Sunbury, Liberty 696
Grantsville, Greene 650	Sweet Water, Warren 608
Greensboro', Greene 671	Telfair c. h., Telfair
Hartford, Pulaski 725	Tuckersville, Wayne
High Shoals, Clarke 704	Warrenton, Warren 631
Irwinton, Wilkinson 699	Washington, Wilkes 646
Jacksonboro', Scriven 644	Watkinsville, Clarke 658
Jackson c. h. or Jefferson, Jackson 699	Waynesboro', Burke 619
Jefferson, Camden 766	Wellborn,
Jones c. h. or Clinton, Jones 697	Whitley's Mills, Morgan 711
Jourdan's, Lincoln	Williams', Morgan
Lebanon, Washington 680	Wrightsboro', Columbia 629

## LOUISIANA.

*Situation.* Between 29° and 33° N. lat. and 12° and 17° W. long.



*Boundaries.* On the north, Missouri Territory and state of Mississippi. South, Gulf of Mexico. East, Mississippi, and Gulf of Mexico. West, Missouri Territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 240 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

*Area.* 48,000 square miles, or 30,540,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Level towards the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi, and abounding with swamps and prairies; towards the north-west undulating.

*Rivers.* Mississippi, Pearl, Iberville, Plaquemines, Wachitta, Atchafalaya, Black, Red, Teche, Vermillion, Mermento, Calcasu, and Sabine.

*Soil.* Generally rich and fertile.

*Produce.* Cotton and sugar are staples. Every kind of grain, grass, fruit, and some indigo.

*Climate.* The summers in the lower part are hot and sultry. The upper part more temperate. Frost in winter is seldom seen.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Ascension	2,219	Donaldsville 200
Assumption	2,472	
Avoyelles	1,109	
Baton Rouge west	1,463	
Concordia	2,875	Concordia 200
Iberville	2,679	
Interior of La Fourche	1,995	
Natchitoches	2,870	Natchitoches 600
Ouachitta	1,077	
Ocatahoola	1,164	
Orleans	24,552	NEW ORLEANS 17,242
Plaquemines	1,549	
Point Coupee	4,539	
Rapides	2,300	Alexandria 300
St. Bernard	1,020	
St. Charles	3,291	

St. John Bapliste	2,990	
St. James	3,955	
St. Landre } Opelousas }	5,048	Opelousas 150
St. Mary's and St. Martin's } Attacapas }	7,369	St. Martin's 150
	<hr/>	
	76,556	
* Baton Rouse east } * New Feliciana }	10,000	{ Baton Rouge 800 St Francisville 400 Springfield 150 C. H.
* St. Helena }		
* St. Tammany }		
26	<hr/>	
	86,556	

\* These four parishes were added to the state after the Census was taken.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Alexandria, Rapides 1499	Interior Parish, La Fourche 1375
Assumption, La Fourche 1351	La Fourche, Acadia 1306
Avoyelles Parish, Avoyelles 1332	Mount Magalia, Rapides
Balize, Plaquemine 1377	Natchitoches, Natchitoches 1448
Baton Rouge, Feliciana 1356	New Iberia, Attacapas 1429
Brevelle, Natchitoches	New Orleans, Orleans 1260
Carlin Settlement, Attacapas 1327	Opelousas, Opelousas 1460
Cash Clapp Settlement, Johnson 907	Point Coupee c. h., Feliciana
Catahola, Rapides 1328	St. Charles,
Concordia, Concordia 1284	St. Francisville, New Feliciana 1318
Covington, St. Tammany's 1107	St. Helena, St. Helena 1266
Doyleville, Feliciana 1332	St. Martinsville, Attacapas 1443
Feliciana, Feliciana 1308	Thompson's Creek, Feliciana
Fort St. Philip, Plaquemine 1355	Vermillion Bridge, Attacapas
Godberry's Tavern, Acadia 1315	Washitta, Washitta
Iberville, Iberville 1317	Wharton, St. Tammany's

## INDIANA.

This interesting country, lately denominated the Indiana Territory, is now the *nineteenth state*, and such is the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and its commanding situation, that it will unquestionably become a very bright star in the galaxy of the republic. As it is calculated to attract considerable attention at the present moment, it may be satisfactory, in addition to the other particulars, to give the outlines of the *State Constitution*, which has been just framed by the convention.

**LEGISLATURE.**—*A House of Representatives and Senate.* The representatives to be elected annually, the senate every three years. Any person 21 years of age, and upwards, is eligible to be a representative—the senators must be 25 years of age. They must hold no office of profit when elected. The legislature to meet annually on the first Monday of December.

**EXECUTIVE.**—*A Governor and Lieutenant Governor.* The governor and lieutenant governor are elected for three years, and may be re-elected once. The governor to receive a compensation of *one thousand dollars per annum*; the lieutenant governor *two dollars per day* while the legislature is in session.

**JUDICIARY.**—*A Supreme and Circuit Court.* The supreme court to be composed of *three judges*, to be appointed by the governor and senate for *seven years*; to have appellate jurisdiction, and to sit at the seat of government, with a salary not exceeding *eight hundred dollars per annum*. The circuit courts to consist of a *presiding judge*, and *two associates*, who are to hold courts in each county. The presiding judge to be appointed by the joint ballot of the legislature for *seven years*; and the associates to be elected for seven years by the people.

*Sheriffs, Clerks, and Justices*, are to be elected by the people—the sheriff for three years—the clerks and justices for seven years.

*Militia Officers* to be elected by those subject to militia duty; all above colonel, by the commissioned officers.

*A State Bank* to be established at the seat of government, with one branch for every three counties—the branch banks must have 30,000 dollars in specie, each, before they go into operation.

*Involuntary slavery* is for ever excluded. The Constitution may be amended in 12 years, but never so as to permit of slavery.

CORDEX is to be the seat of government for nine years.

In passing the act for erecting the Indiana Territory into a state, Congress appropriated, in addition to the school section, an *entire township* of land for the support of a seminary of learning; and *four sections* for fixing the seat of the state government.

**Situation.** Between  $37^{\circ} 45'$  and  $41^{\circ} 52'$  N. lat. and  $7^{\circ} 40'$  and  $10^{\circ} 47'$  W. long.

**Boundaries.** On the north, Michigan Territory, Lake Michigan, and North-west Territory. South, Kentucky. East, Ohio. West, Illinois Territory.

**Extent.** From north to south, 240 miles; from east to west 138 miles.

*Area.* 34,000 square miles, or 21,760,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Hilly, not mountainous. Scenery rich and variegated. Abounding with plains and large prairies.

*Rivers.* Ohio, Wabash, White Water, Tippecanoe, Illinois, and St. Joseph's.

*Minerals.* Coal, limestone, freestone, salt, and silver.

*Soil.* Generally rich and fertile.

*Produce.* Grain, grass, fruit,—in the south, cotton.

*Climate.* Temperate and pleasant.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population, 1815.</i>	<i>Seat of Justice and Chief Towns.</i>
Clark	7,000	Charlestown, New Albany, Utica
Dearborn	4,426	Lawrenceburg
* Davis		
Franklin	7,970	Brookville
Gibson	5,330	Princeton
Harrison	6,769	CORYDON
* Jackson		Brownstown, Velona
Jefferson	4,093	Madison, New Lexington
* Jennings		Vernon
Knox	6,800	Vincennes, Shakertown
* Orange		Paoli, Orleans, Bon
Perry	3,000	Troy
Posey	3,000	Blackford, Harmony
* Ripley		
* Sullivan		Fort Harrison
Switzerland	3,500	Vevay
Warwick	3,000	Darlington
Washington	6,606	Salem, Fredericksburg
Wayne	6,290	Centreville, Salisbury.
	<hr/>	
19	68,780	

\* Laid out since last Census of 1815.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the *Post Office*, the second is the name of the *County*, the figures denote the distance from *Washington*.

Allen's Ferry, Harrison 537.	Lexington, Jefferson 603
Bath,	Madison, Jefferson 562
Belleville, St. Clair 992	Miller's Ferry, Randolph 815
Bellowsfall, Windham 452	Montgomeryville, Gibson
Bethlehem, Clark 547	Nanceville, Harrison
Brownstown, Jackson 637	New Albany, Clark 642
Cahokia, St. Clair 978	New Natchez, Jackson 644
Charleston, Clark 613	New Trenton, Franklin
Columbia, Gibson 750	Nichol's Inn, Dearborn
Corydon, Harrison 666	Paoli, Orange
Emersonville, Gibson 756	Princeton, Gibson 755
Fleming's, Wayne 480	Provine, Clark 600
Franklin c. h. or Brookville, Frank-	Rising Sun, Dearborn
lin 519	Salem, Washington 640
Georgetown, Dearborn 537	Salisbury, Wayne 487
Greenville,	Shawneetown, Randolph 801
Harmony, Gibson 786	Smockville, Jefferson 547
Hartford, Dearborn	Valonia, Jackson 633
Hazleton's Ferry, Gibson 712	Vevay, Jefferson 562
Jeffersonville, Clark 619	Vincennes, Knox 730
Laurenceburg, Dearborn 529	White Oak Springs, Gibson
Leviston's, Franklin	

## MISSISSIPPI.

This elegant country has just been formed into a State, making the *twentieth* in the Union. It consists of the western portion of the late *Mississippi Territory*, as exhibited on the map; the eastern part being now called the *Alabama Territory*.

It is increasing with great rapidity in population and improvements.

*Situation.* Between  $30^{\circ} 10'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $11^{\circ} 30'$  and  $14^{\circ} 32'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Tennessee. South, Louisiana, Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico. East, Alabama Territory. West, Louisiana and Missouri Territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 312 miles; from east to west, 150 miles.

*Area.* About 43,000 square miles, or 27,520,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Towards the south, level. To the north, elevated, and beautifully diversified. On the north-east, some spurs of the Alleghany mountains.

*Rivers.* Mississippi, Tennessee, Yazoo, Black, Pearl, and Pascagoula.

*Soil.* Generally good, in many places excellent.

*Produce.* Cotton, corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, some sugar, and indigo.

*Climate.* Generally excellent. Winters, mild, and summers not warmer than several degrees to the northward.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population, 1816.</i>	<i>Seats of Justice and Chief Towns.</i>
Adams	9,998	Washington, Natchez
Amite	5,059	Liberty
Claiborne	3,506	Gibsonport
Franklin	2,708	Franklin c. h.
Greene	1,721	
Hancock	1,000	St. Louis, Biloxi
Jefferson	4,906	Huntston, Union
Lawrence	1,784	
Marion	1,701	Jacksonville
Pike	2,618	
* Warren		
Wayne	2,084	
Wilkinson	7,275	{ Fort Adams, Pinkneyville, Wood- ville, Sligo
13	45,979	

Of this population 21,276 are slaves.

\* Laid out since last Census of 1816.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Bibb's Tavern, Cowper 1124	Liberty, Amite 1190
Big Black River, 1105	Little Black River, 1125
Big Rock River, 1360	Loftus Heights or Fort Adams, Wilkinson 1319
Bluff Springs, Jefferson 1231	Monticello, Lawrence
Chickasaw Agency 988	Natchez, Adams 1268
Chickesawhay, Greene 1098	Nixon's, Marion 1224
Choctaw Agency 1147	Pinckneyville, Wilkinson 1314
Choctaw Trading House, 1068	Port Gibson, Claiborne 1221
Curven's, Lawrence 1141	Red Bluff, Claiborne 1192
Ellis's Ferry, Adams 1274	Selsertown, Adams 1268
Elysian Fields, Amite 1281	Tancipihò, Pike
Estopatchy River, 1110	Walnut Hills, Warren 1242
Ford's, Amite 1199	Warrenton, Warren 1220
Fort Adams, Loftus Heights 1319	Washington, Adams 1262
Franklin c. h., Franklin 767	White River, Lawrence 1225
Greene c. h., Greene 1125	Woodville, Wilkinson 1299
Greenville, Jefferson 1241	
Grindstone Ford, Claiborne 1212	

## ALABAMA TERRITORY.

This Territory recently formed part of the Mississippi Territory, but was detached from the western part by last Congress, as exhibited on the map. It is increasing fast in population and wealth, and will soon be entitled to become a State. The probability is that the part of Florida lying to the west of the Chatahouchy River will be annexed to it, as soon as that country becomes part of the United States.

*Situation.* Between 30° 10' and 35° N. lat. and 8° and 11° 30' W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Tennessee. South, Gulf of Mexico and West Florida. East, Georgia. West, Mississippi.

*Extent.* From north to south 317 miles; from east to west 174 miles.

*Area.* About 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Towards the south, level and sandy. To the north, elevated and beautifully diversified. The Alleghany mountains terminate in the north-east, and exhibit a beautiful appearance.

*Rivers.* Alabama, Tombigby, Black Warrior, Koose, Tallapoose, Tennessee, Chatahouchy, Connecuh, and Perdido.

*Soil.* Generally good, in many places exceedingly rich and fertile.

*Produce.* Cotton, corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, &c. in great abundance.

*Climate.* Generally very good. Winter mild, and the summers tempered by the breezes from the Gulf of Mexico, are pleasant. The climate of the northern part is probably the finest in the United States.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population, 1816.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Baldwin	1,163	Fort Stoddart
Clarke	4,196	
Monroe	5,296	Fort Mim, Fort Montgomery
Jackson	969	
Washington	2,559	Fort St. Stephens
Madison	14,200	Huntsville
Mobile	1,300	Mobile
	<hr/>	
7	29,683	

Of this population 9,247 are slaves.

The Indians not enumerated, probably amount to 20,000.



## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Fisher's, Clarke 1159	Huntsville, Madison 869
Fort Claiborne 1018	Jackson c. h.
Fort Jackson, Monroe 883	Leaf River, Greene
Fort Montgomery	Meridian, Madison
Fort Stoddart, Baldwin 1056	Mobile, Mobile
Fort St. Stephens, Washington 1081	Republicsville, Clarke 1043
Hickory Flat, Madison 760	Tensaw, Washington 1024

## ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

This Territory is increasing fast in population and improvements. It will be seen by the statistical table, that *four new counties* have been laid out since last census; and it will be observed on the map, that 3,500,000 acres of land (a space as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island) are to be located here for the soldiers who fought in the last war. The chance is, that this territory will soon become a state, and it will be one of the most important in the Union.

*Situation.* Between  $37^{\circ}$  and  $41^{\circ} 45'$  N. lat. and  $10^{\circ} 15'$  and  $14^{\circ} 15'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, the North-west Territory. South, Kentucky and Missouri Territory. East, Indiana. West, Missouri Territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 306 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

*Area.* 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* In the south, level. To the north, elevated and hilly, but not mountainous.

*Rivers.* Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Stony.

*Minerals.* Coal, salt, flint, copper, lead, iron.

*Soil.* Generally fertile.

*Produce.* Grain, grass, fruit, flax, hemp, and southern part, cotton.

*Climate.* Temperate and agreeable.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
* Edward		
* Johnson		
* Madison		
Randolph	7,275	Kaskaskia 622
St. Clair	5,007	
* Wabash		
6	<hr/> 12,282	

\* Laid out since last Census.

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Belleville, St. Clair	Harrisonville, Monroe 953
Big Bay Settlement, Johnson 868	Johnson c. h., Johnson 888
Big Muddy Creek, Randolph 853	Kaskaskia, Randolph 916
Black Heath, Randolph 946	Madison c. h., Madison 995
Boon's Mills, White 804	Miller's Ferry, Randolph 815
Cahokia, St. Clair 979	Palmyra, Edwards 850
Carney, White 831	Saline, Randolph 813
Chamber's Store, Washington	Shawnee town, 811
Codd's Ferry, Wabash 833	

### MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

*Situation.* Between 41° 45' and 45° 35' N. lat. and 5° 5' and 8° 18' W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, the straits of Michilimackinac. South, Ohio and Indiana. East, Lakes Huron and St. Clair, and Upper Canada. West, Lake Michigan.

*Extent.* From north to south, 234 miles; breadth from east to west, 138 miles.

*Area.* 27,000 square miles, or 17,280,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* In the centre, the land is high, from whence there is a descent in all directions.

*Rivers.* St. Mary's, Huron, Detroit, Black, Marame, Grand, Carrion, Raisin, &c.

*Soil.* Generally rich and fertile.

*Produce.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, fruit, &c.

*Climate.* Temperate and healthy. Winter lasts from the middle of November to the middle of March.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Detroit	2,227	DETROIT 770
Erie	1,340	
Huron	580	
Michillimackinac	615	
4	<hr/> 4,762	

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Detroit, Wayne 566

Frenchtown, Raisin River 530

### NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

This extensive Territory has not yet been organised into a regular government; but it is rising fast into importance. Part of the United States troops are stationed at the village of Prairie de Chiens, and along the Ouisconsin and Fox Rivers, who will check and controul the Indians in that quarter; and judging from the value of the country, and

the great tide of emigration to the westward, we may conclude that the basis of a society will soon be formed requiring the usual forms of government in the other territories.

*Situation.* Between  $41^{\circ} 45'$  and  $49^{\circ} 37'$  N. lat. and  $7^{\circ}$  and  $18^{\circ} 50'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Upper Canada and Lake Superior. South, Indiana and Illinois Territory. East, Upper Canada, and Lake Michigan. West and south-west, Mississippi River, which divides it from the Missouri Territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, about 360 miles; from east to west, 456 miles.

*Area.* About 147,000 square miles, or 94,080,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Generally undulating. In some places hilly, but not mountainous.

*Rivers.* Mississippi, Ouisconsin, Fox, Monomnie, Chippeway, &c.

*Soil.* A great portion of it excellent.

*Climate.* Towards the south, pleasant. To the north, cold.

Few settlement have yet been made in this extensive region, and the inhabitants were not included in the last census.

## MISSOURI TERRITORY.

This great country is rising fast into importance. The probability is, that it will be subdivided into districts of a convenient size, and these will be admitted as states, as soon as they have sufficient population. *Two millions* of acres of land are appropriated for the soldiers between the Arkansas and St. Francis, and *half a million* above St. Charles.

*Situation.* Between  $26^{\circ}$  and  $49^{\circ} 37'$  N. lat. and  $12^{\circ}$  and  $49^{\circ} 30'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, unsettled country. South, Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico. East, Upper Canada, North-west Territory, Illinois Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. West, the Pacific Ocean, and south-west the Spanish internal provinces.

*Extent.* From north to south, about 1380 miles; from east to west, about 1680 miles.

*Area.* About 1,580,000 sq. miles, or 1,011,200,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Towards the south, level. In many places overflowed by rivers. To the north, elevated, swelling out into large hills. To the north-west and west, very lofty mountains.

*Rivers.* Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Grand, Osage, Maramec, St. Francis, White, Arkansaw, Wachitta, Red, Sabine, Moines, Rio Colorado, Rio Bravos de Dios, Rio Guadalupe, Rio del Norte, &c. &c.

*Minerals.* Very abundant; particularly lead, of which there are extensive and valuable mines near St. Genevieve.

*Soil.* Every quality. A vast quantity of it rich and valuable.

*Produce.* Grain, grass, fruit, cotton, and some sugar and indigo.

*Climate.* In the south, warm. Middle, temperate. To the north and west, cold. On the Pacific Ocean, temperate.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Cape Girardeau	3,888	Cape Girardeau
New Madrid	2,103	New Madrid
St. Charles	3,505	St. Charles 450
St. Louis	5,667	ST. LOUIS 1,600
St. Genevieve	4,620	St. Genevieve
Settlements of Hope Field and St Fran- cis	} 188	
Do. on Arkansaw		874
7	<hr/> 20,845	

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

*NOTE.*—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Arkansas, Arkansas 1470	Missouri Crossings, St. Charles 1035
Big Rock River, 1360	Murphy's Settlement, St. Genevieve
Birdstown, Cape Girardeau 939	New Madrid, New Madrid 975
Candnan's, Arkansas 1330	Potosi, Washington 984
Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau 927	Pricis, St. Charles 1062
Charette, St. Louis	Rossville, New Madrid 890
Cardenne, St. Charles 1001	St. Charles, Fairfield 1001
Femme, Osage 1020	St. Francis River, 1089
Herculaneum, 954	St. Genevieve, St. Genevieve 921
Howard c. h., Howard 1174	St. John's, 1036
Jackson c. h., Cape Girardeau 939	St. Louis, Fairfield 982
Lawrence c. h., Lawrence 1172	St. Michael's, Washington 1029
Little Red River, 1270	Woodstown,
Loutre Lick, St. Charles 1800	
Mine-au-Breton, 971	

## SECTION IV.

*A View of the British Possessions to the North and East of the United States.*

THE British lay claim to a vast extent of territory, comprehending from the boundary of the United States, before described, to the north pole, and across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; but as there are no settlements, except those bordering on the St. Lawrence, it is unnecessary, in this place, to take notice of any other than the following, viz.; Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, and Upper Canada; to which may be added, the country lying west of Upper Canada, so as to complete the view of the map.

Mr. Pinkerton, one of the best British geographers, justly remarks, "that those parts of North America which still belong to Britain, are extensive and of considerable importance, though so thinly peopled, and in such a disadvantageous climate, that they sink into insignificance, when compared with the great and flourishing territories of the United States." A view of the map, and of the statistical table annexed to it, will afford satisfactory evidence of the truth of this position, which may be further illustrated by adverting to the following particulars.

The whole British territory exhibited on the surface of the map, excluding the large waters,

contains upwards of one million of square miles ; yet the population, though aided by all the power and resources of the British empire, for upwards of half a century, contains only between three and four hundred thousand inhabitants ; while the single state of Ohio, which thirty years ago was a savage wilderness, now contains about five hundred thousand ; and fifteen of the counties of the western part of New York, all settled within thirty or forty years, contains a population greater than all the Canadas.

Still, however, the British possessions are of great importance, both to the parent country and to the United States. To the former they afford a good market for many of their manufactures, and send valuable returns of raw material ; and to the latter, particularly the north-east part, they afford an excellent market for the surplus produce, particularly through the medium of the commercial towns on the St. Lawrence, and in Nova Scotia.

Having taken this general view of these possessions, we shall now take a more particular account of the several sections, geographically arranged, from east to west.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is but partially exhibited on the map. The part that we see on it is situated on the east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between north latitude  $47^{\circ} 43'$  and  $51^{\circ} 50'$ , and  $18^{\circ} 30'$  and  $22^{\circ}$  of east longitude from Washington ; answering to between  $55^{\circ}$  and  $58^{\circ} 30'$  west longitude from



London. The part exhibited is about 270 miles long by about 120 miles broad, and contains an area of 31,200 square miles, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

The face of the country, as far as it is known, is hilly and covered with forests. It is watered by several rivers, and has many large and commodious harbours. The soil, as far as it has been explored, is rocky and barren. The climate is exceedingly disagreeable; the cold is severe, and of long duration; and in summer the heat, though it continues but for a short time, is violent. The coasts are extremely subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of sleet and snow; and, excepting a short time in summer, the sky is generally overcast with thick clouds. The only vegetable production of any importance is timber, which is abundant, and is a considerable article of commerce. But the island is chiefly valuable on account of the cod-fisheries on the banks in its neighbourhood. The chief towns are St. John, Placettia, and Bonavista.

### CAPE BRETON.

This island is situated between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and extends from north latitude  $45^{\circ} 32'$  to  $47^{\circ} 05'$ , and from east longitude  $15^{\circ} 30'$  to  $17^{\circ} 18'$ , answering to  $59^{\circ} 42'$  and  $61^{\circ} 30'$  west longitude from London. It is about 100 miles long by 80 broad; but the soil and climate are so disadvantageous, that the inhabitants are very few, probably not above 1000; chiefly attached to the fisheries.

The face of the country is covered with numerous lakes and forests. The soil has, after various experiments, been found totally unfit for agriculture. Except the hilly parts, the surface of the ground appears to have but little solidity, being every where covered with moss and water. The climate is exceedingly cold, foggy, and unwholesome. There are some veins of coal in the island; but, with the exception of timber, it can scarcely boast a single vegetable production of value. The principal towns are Sidney and Louisburg.

#### ST. JOHN, OR PRINCE EDWARD.

This island is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 30 miles to the westward of Cape Breton; and on the north of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from which it is divided by a narrow strait. It is about 110 miles long and 30 broad; and, being rich and fertile, contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is therefore of more importance than Cape Breton; but the climate is cold, damp, and foggy, which will for ever prevent it from being thickly settled. The chief towns are Princetown, Richmond, Charlotte, and Stukely.

To the north and east of these islands, there is a group called the *Magdalen Islands*, which, being entirely unsettled, merit no particular notice.

We may also observe here, that the large island of ANTICOSTI, situated at the outlet of the river St. Lawrence, is entirely barren and uninhabited.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

This is a large peninsula, extending from New Brunswick to the Atlantic, and is about 230 miles long by 110 broad. The country along the coast is rugged and stony, but there are some good spots of land in the interior; and there are valuable mines of coal, limestone, plaster of Paris, and iron ore. The climate is pretty similar to that of the islands already noticed; but being further south, the winters are more mild, though the vicinity to the Banks of Newfoundland causes it to be much exposed to fogs. The province is settled by French, New Englanders, and British people; but, except the sea-board, the settlements are very thin, the whole population probably not exceeding 50,000.

HALIFAX is the capital, and is advantageously situated on the west side of a spacious and commodious harbour, having an easy and safe entrance. It is built on the declivity of a hill, the summit of which is about 320 feet above the level of the sea, and it is laid out into squares, the streets crossing one another at right angles. It contains about 1000 houses and 8000 inhabitants. The country round the town is quite sterile, the land being rocky, and the soil generally unfit for cultivation; but its convenience as a port causes it to be pretty well supplied with provisions. It is occupied by the British as a naval station, which renders it an object of great importance to the United States.

LIVERPOOL is built on Liverpool bay, and is a commercial settlement of very considerable import-

ance, containing about 200 houses and 1000 inhabitants. the greater part of whom are from the United States.

The other principal towns are Annapolis, which has of late carried on a great trade with Eastport, in the district of Maine, Onslow, Truro, Windsor, Yarmouth, and Shelburn; which last was remarkable as being the great resort of British adherents during the revolutionary war. In 1783 it contained 600 families; but it has of late declined, the greater part of its inhabitants having returned to the United States.

## · NEW BRUNSWICK

Extends from Nova Scotia to Lower Canada, and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the district of Maine, being about 180 miles long and 120 broad. This province being united with Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and St. John's, in one military command, subject to the governor of Lower Canada, it excites no great attention either in a civil or military point of view. The soil and climate are somewhat assimilated to those of the district of Maine contiguous to it. There are a number of very extensive rivers in the interior, of which St. John's is the chief; and the soil is represented as being fertile, producing grain and grass in plenty. The inhabitants probably amount to about 45,000. St. Andrew's and St. John's are the only towns worth notice.

## LOWER CANADA

Is situated upon both sides of the St. Lawrence river, and extends from north latitude  $45^{\circ}$  to  $53^{\circ}$ , and from west longitude  $4^{\circ}$  west, to  $12^{\circ} 30'$  east from Washington; answering to  $61^{\circ} 30'$  and  $81^{\circ}$  west from London. Its greatest length from east to west is about 750 miles, and breadth from north to south about 560. Seventy miles of this province border on New York, 90 on Vermont, 33 on New Hampshire, and 245 on the district of Maine.

The face of the country is rather hilly, and in some places mountainous; but it contains a great deal of good soil, producing grain, and grass in abundance; and a little tobacco is raised for private use. The settlements are mostly confined to the banks of the rivers, and the greater part of the interior of the country is covered with forests; but, except in the meadows, the trees are generally of small growth.

The climate is very severe, and the heat and cold go to great extremes. The thermometer rises sometimes in summer to  $98^{\circ}$ , and in winter the mercury freezes. The winter sets in early in November, and continues till April, during which the ground is entirely covered with snow, often from four to six feet deep. In January and February the frost is so intense, that there is danger of being frost-bitten, and to guard against it the inhabitants cover the whole body with furs, except the eyes and nose.

The population is computed at about 150,000 : and they carry on a very considerable commerce, which chiefly centres in the two great Canadian towns, Quebec and Montreal.

A very considerable portion of the trade of this province is derived from Upper Canada and the northern parts of the United States ; and the exports, consisting chiefly of grain, flour, provisions, potash, timber, naval stores, furs, &c. have of late been very great. The imports are chiefly British goods, part of which are distributed through the northern parts of the United States.

The chief towns are Quebec and Montreal, and these being places of very great importance, demand a little more detail in description.

QUEBEC is situated on a prominent point of land, between the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, about 320 miles from the sea, in north latitude  $46^{\circ} 52'$ , west longitude from London  $71^{\circ}$  ; and east from Washington  $6^{\circ}$ . It is 80 miles distant from the nearest point in the United States, in the district of Maine—170 from Montreal—213 from Plattsburg—and 421 from Albany. The town is divided into upper and lower. The upper town stands on a high limestone rock, of great natural strength, and it is well fortified. The citadel is constructed on the highest part of Cape Diamond, 350 feet above the river, and is very strong ; and the whole works have, of late years, been much improved.

The lower town occupies the ground at the basis of the promontory, which has been gained from the cliffs, on one side, by mining, and from the river,

on the other, by the construction of wharves ; and this is the principal place of commerce.

In consequence of the peculiarity of situation, the streets are generally irregular and uneven ; many of them very narrow, and but few of them are paved. The houses are generally built of stone, and are very rough and unsightly, the interior being plain and void of taste. The public buildings are numerous, but the greater part of them are equally void of taste and elegance with the private buildings ; though much labour and expense must have been bestowed on their construction. The principal public buildings are the Catholic cathedral church, the Jesuit's college, the seminary, the Protestant metropolitan church, the court house, the hotel Dieu, convent of Ursulines, library, general hospital, &c. The monastery, once a building of considerable importance, was destroyed by fire, in 1796 ; and the order became extinct.

The population appears, by the most recent accounts, to be about 15,000. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are of French extraction, who are gay and lively ; and the inhabitants generally are represented as being polite and hospitable.

The river, opposite the city, is from 900 to 1000 yards broad, and its greatest depth, at high water, is thirty fathoms, the anchorage being every where safe and good. The flow of the tide is very strong, rising usually to eighteen feet, and at spring-tides to twenty-four. The river, in winter, is frequently frozen over, when the scene becomes very amusing and interesting, affording the country people, on

the south side, an opportunity of bringing their produce to market over the ice; and presenting a field for the exercise of the citizens, who are frequently seen driving their horses and carriages on the frozen surface of the river. Below the town, the river widens out into a spacious basin, capable of containing a vast quantity of shipping. Immediately below this it is divided by the island of Orleans into two streams, from whence it widens out to ten or twelve miles, continuing to increase till it reaches the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it is 170 miles wide, and discharges one of the largest collections of fresh water on the surface of the globe. It is navigable with ships of the largest burden to Quebec, and with merchant vessels to Montreal. The tide flows to Three Rivers, about 70 miles above Quebec.

The view round Quebec is beautiful. To the west are the heights and plains of Abraham, rendered memorable by the battle between the French and English in 1759. To the north is the river St. Charles, of which the windings present a picturesque appearance. To the south and south-east is the river and highlands above Point des Peres. To the east is the basin, Point Levi, Isle of Orleans, with the north and south channels. To the north-east are the mountains of Beauport, stretching beyond the river Montmorenci, remarkable as exhibiting one of the most wonderful falls in the world, a description of which shall close this account.

The river Montmorenci rises in the north-east, and passes through a course of considerable extent.



On its approach to the St. Lawrence, the channel is bounded by precipitous rocks, its breadth becomes much contracted, and the rapidity of the current is augmented. On the east side the bank is about 50 feet high, and nearly perpendicular; the opposite bank being of a singular shape, resembling the ruins of a lofty wall. The river descends between them with a foaming current, broken by huge masses of stone at the bottom. It continues to augment in velocity, and forms several cascades before reaching the great fall; when it is precipitated, in an almost perpendicular direction, over a rock 246 feet high, forming one of the most sublime views in the world.

The breadth of the fall is 100 feet. The basin is bounded by steep cliffs, composed of grey limestone. An advantageous view of the fall may be obtained from the beach of the St. Lawrence, when it is low water.

MONTREAL is situated on the south-east side of an island of the same name, in the river St. Lawrence, in  $45^{\circ} 28'$  north latitude; and longitude west from London  $73^{\circ} 35'$ ; being east from Washington  $3^{\circ} 25'$ . It is 170 miles above Quebec, 500 from the sea, 40 from the nearest land in the United States, and about 200 from Kingston, at the east end of Lake Ontario. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, extending from north-east to south-west, and was originally surrounded by a wall to defend it against the Indians; but it was never in a state to resist the attack of a regular army. The fortifications fell to ruin long ago, and, in pursuance of an act of the colonial legislature, they

have lately been entirely demolished. The city, like Quebec, is divided into upper and lower, though the difference of level between them does not exceed fifteen feet.

The streets are sufficiently wide, and regularly disposed, crossing one another mostly at right angles, so that the city is airy and agreeable. The houses of the principal inhabitants are neat and commodious; and the store-houses, for merchandise, are spacious and secure; but many of the other houses are badly built, and have a very poor appearance. The principal public buildings are the hotel Dieu, founded in 1644; the general hospital, *place d'armes*, the cathedral, a Roman catholic and an English church, a seminary, two convents, government house, and a court of law. Anciently there were a number of gates to the city, distinguished by several names, some of which yet remain, but the walls being away, the gates are now only known by name.

The front of the city stands on an eminence of from 10 to 15 feet above the level of the river, which forms a natural and very excellent wharf, the seat of an extensive commerce; and the environs are composed of four streets, viz. Quebec, St. Lawrence, Realet, and St. Antoine. The city and suburbs contain about 12,000 inhabitants; and the city is in such a state of improvement that it promises to become one of the most important places on the western continent.

*Montreal Island* is 30 miles long, and its greatest breadth between 7 and 8; its circumference being about 70 miles. The land rises gradually

from the river, and, at the distance of two miles and a half from the city, forms a mountain, about 700 feet high, from the top of which there is a fine view.

The island is divided into nine parishes, and is the seat of a very extensive population. The principal settlements, besides Montreal, are *La Chine*, so called from a project formed to penetrate across the continent to China from this place; St. Joseph, Le Saut, St. Laurent, St. Genevieve, and St. Ann.

*The Isle of Jesus* lies to the north-west of Montreal, from which it is divided by the river des Prairies; so called from being bordered on each side by meadows. This island is about 15 miles long, and 5 broad, and contains several settlements: and to the westward are two smaller islands, named *Bisart*, and *Perrot*. To the north of the Isle of Jesus is the river St. John, a branch of the Outawas, or Grand River, a considerable stream, which towards the west is interspersed with such a vast variety of islands, that there appears as much land as water. To the west of this are the *Two Mountains*, and to the south of them the Outawas River extends itself into a large basin, called the Lake of the Two Mountains, being about 8 or 9 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad; and, being divided into two channels by the Isle Perrot, it forms a junction with the St. Lawrence in the Lake St. Louis.

*Lake St. Louis* is only an extension of the river St. Lawrence, about 4 miles broad, and stretches to *La Chine*, where it contracts to the breadth of little more than half a mile, and opposite to *La*

Prairie there are considerable rapids; below which it spreads out into a stream from one to two miles wide, interspersed with a number of islands, among which the river runs with a strong current, and it is pretty deep. It is navigable with merchant vessels to Montreal, but it requires a strong east wind to bring them up, so that the passage is very tedious; but the city, nevertheless, has great mercantile advantages. It enjoys a much more favourable climate than Quebec, the winters being six weeks shorter. The soil around it is rich and fertile, and the markets are abundantly supplied; a considerable portion of the supplies, before the war, were furnished by the United States.

The mode of navigating the St. Lawrence and Outawas upwards, is interesting. The St. Lawrence is navigated by flat-bottomed boats, about forty-nine feet long, and six across, at the broadest part. They generally carry about 9000 *lbs.* and are conducted by four men and a guide. Each boat is supplied with a mast and sail, a grappling iron, with ropes, and setting poles. When loaded, they take their departure from La Chine, generally eight or ten together, that the crews may aid each other; and the time of performing the voyage to Kingston and back is about ten or twelve days; the distance being about 200 miles.

From twenty to thirty of these boats are kept in the service of the government, for transporting necessaries to the troops, stores for the engineer department, and presents of European manufacture to the Indian tribes.

The navigation of the Outawas, or Grand River, is performed in *bark canoes*, in a direct course to St. Joseph, on Lake Huron, and thence to the new establishment called Kamanastigua, on Lake Superior.

The other principal towns and settlements are, Isle aux Noix, St. John, Chambly, and Sorel, on the river Sorel or Richelieu; and Three Rivers, St. Suplice, St. Ann's, and Sillery, on the St. Lawrence.

## UPPER CANADA

Extends from Lower Canada to Lake Winnipeg, in longitude  $97^{\circ}$ , and comprehends a vast extent of territory; being from east to west about 600 miles, and about 360 on an average from north to south.—The area is about 290,000 square miles.

The settlements are chiefly confined to the banks of the rivers and lakes, and present a most extensive, and in some places a thickly settled frontier to the United States. About 300 miles of this province border on the rivers and lakes opposite the Michigan territory; 150 on Lake Erie, opposite the state of Ohio; 45 opposite the state of Pennsylvania; and 380 on the state of New York.

The inhabitants are composed of French, English, and Scottish, and a great many have emigrated from the United States within these last twenty years, principally of Dutch and German extraction. The whole inhabitants may be estimated at 100,000, and as the district along the lakes enjoys a pretty mild climate and good soil, they are likely to increase.

That part of the province which stretches between the lakes, lying between the 42d and 45th degree of north latitude, is by far the most valuable, and enjoys a comparatively temperate climate, the winters being generally as mild as at Philadelphia. The banks of Lake Erie and of the Niagara river between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are beautiful, and will, in all probability, become a thickly settled country, to which, and to the adjoining states, the inhabitants of the lower provinces will be chiefly indebted for their trade.

Agriculture is pretty well understood, and the produce is abundant. A good deal of domestic manufacture is carried on, and there are some carding machines, and a few coarse woollens are made; but they are not encouraged, the genius of the government being directed to secure as many importations as possible from England.

The great leading feature in the geography of the British possessions is the gulf and river St. Lawrence, connected with the great lakes, and the navigable rivers that flow into them. They admit of the greatest inland navigation in the world, and this, to a maritime and commercial nation, like Britain, is of such importance, that we cease to wonder at the high value she sets on her North American possessions. From the view that has been exhibited, it will be perceived, that the gulf and river St. Lawrence is navigable with ships of the largest size to Quebec, nearly 700 miles from the sea. Merchant vessels ascend to Montreal, 170 miles above Quebec. Batteaux of large size ascend to Kingston, about 200 miles above Montreal.

Lake Ontario is navigable with ships of large burden, 170 miles, to the mouth of the Niagara river, and that river is navigable eight miles to Queens-town. Here there is an overland carriage to Chippeway, distant ten miles, from whence the river is navigable in large boats, 22 miles, to Fort Erie. Lake Erie is navigable with ships of large burden to Malden, 250 miles, and the navigation is continued through Detroit river, 24 miles; through Lake St. Clair 40; through Huron river 40; and through Lake Huron to the rapids of St. Mary, 250 miles. There is a portage by a canal of three miles at these rapids; and then Lake Superior is navigable to the grand portage leading to Lake Winnipeg, 300 miles, and to its west end, 150 miles more. The whole of this extended navigation is therefore 2337 miles; and it is all navigable with *ships* except 213 miles, of which only 10 require the use of land carriage.

Besides the direct navigation to the head of Lake Superior, there are various minor branches, some of them of great extent and importance; and there are many portages to the head waters of the western rivers. The Outawas or Grand River connects Montreal, by an inland passage, with the upper lakes, and with James's bay; and from the last, there is a continued chain of water communication to the Arctic Ocean. The grand portage connects Lake Superior with the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, and the interior of the country, to a great extent; and from the head of Lake Superior, there is a short portage to the head waters of the Mississippi.

The chief towns and settlements in Upper Canada are—

**YORK**, the capital, situated on the north side of Lake Ontario; **Newark**, **Queenstown**, and **Chippeway**, on the Niagara river; **Kingston**, at the east end of Lake Ontario; and **Malden** and **Sandwich**, on the straits of **Detroit**.

The territory west of Upper Canada, and the coast of Labrador, though of great extent, being entirely unsettled, merit no particular notice.

The island on the west coast, inhabited by the **Wakash** nation, may be considered for the present as an independent state. The inhabitants are represented as being a savage, warlike people, against whose power it will be necessary to guard, should any settlement be formed on the north-west coast.



## SECTION V.

*A View of the Spanish Internal Provinces, and of Florida.*

THE whole of the internal provinces are exhibited on the map, together with the peninsula of California, Upper California, the unexplored country to the north-west, and a part of the vice-royalty of Mexico on the south.

The internal provinces extend from the Rio del Norte to the Gulf of California, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the north-west limits of Sinora, and to New Mexico. The length from the south-east part to the north-west part is about 900 miles; and the breadth from north-east to south-west is about 500. The whole space is about 630,000 square miles, and comprehends the *Intendancies* of Durango in the middle, Sinora on the west, and San Louis Potosi on the east.

*The face of the country* is very various. On the sea-coast, to the eastward, it is pretty level, but soon rises to a considerable eminence. The country in the interior is remarkably diversified, a great part of it being covered by lofty mountains. In the north-west, the mountains are in many places so high, that they are covered with perpetual snow. By viewing the map, it will be readily seen, that the greater part of the rivers that water this country, rise among these mountains. The Rio del Norte, already noticed, waters the whole north-east part, in a course exceeding 1400 miles. The

Rio Colorado of the west, rises near the Rio del Norte, and pursuing a south-west passage of more than 600 miles, falls into the head of the Gulf of California. The Rio Gila rises among the mountains in the interior, and pursuing a west course of 350 miles, falls also into the Gulf of California. The only other river of note is the Hiaqui on the west, and the Rio de San Fernando, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Having taken this general view of the country, we shall now take a more minute view by intendancies, which will afford an opportunity of bringing into notice the valuable mines scattered through the country, which are generally denoted on the map by a small star.

#### INTENDANCY OF SAN LOUIS POTOSI.

This intendancy comprehends the province of *New Santander*, and *New Leon*, in the internal provinces. On the south it extends into the viceroyalty, and in the north and east it comprehends, by the Spanish account, the province of Texas; but the whole of this territory, and all that part of *New Santander* which lies to the north of the Rio Bravo, is, by the Americans, considered part of the territory of the United States.—The part of *New Santander* lying south of the Rio del Norte, and *New Leon*, are the only provinces to be noticed here.

This country, as exhibited on the map, is about 160 miles square, comprehending about 25,600 square miles, and the inhabitants are computed at about 70,000.

The soil is composed of secondary and alluvial formations. The climate is very unequal. In summer it is extremely hot, and in winter the cold is very severe, particularly during the prevalence of those winds which blow over the country from the northern regions, towards the torrid zone. The sky, however, is generally pure and serene. The country is gifted by nature with the most precious productions, particularly towards the province of *Zacatecas*, where the mines of gold and silver are said to be very rich. It is, however, not very favourably situated in a commercial point of view, for, though there are a number of ports along the Gulf of Mexico, the depth of water seldom exceeds 12 feet.—The principal towns and settlements are, *Monterrey*, *Linares*, *Soto la Marino*, and *Remosa*.

### INTENDANCY OF DURANGO.

This intendancy comprehends the provinces of *Cohauila* and *New Biscay*, together with the mountainous district, called the *Bolson de Mapimi*, which is sometimes considered as a country not conquered by the Spaniards, and sometimes as composing a part of this intendancy.

The province of *New Mexico* to the north, although separated from the intendancy of *Durango* by a desert, extending from the *Passo del Norte* to *Shibilleta*, is represented on the map in connexion with it.

This intendancy, including *New Mexico*, extends from north to south about 1200 miles, and 450 from east to west. Its area is about 380,000

square miles ; and the inhabitants amount, by the most recent accounts, to 300.000, being a little less than one to a square mile.

The soil is by no means fertile throughout this district ; but there are many rich valleys, so that the country might sustain a great population. The objects of the greatest importance are the mines, of which the produce is very considerable, except in New Mexico, where no gold or silver has been found ; but there is in that province an extensive copper mine ; and in some of the mountains near Santa Fé, there has been found a stratum of *talc*, which is so large and flexible as to render it capable of being divided into thin flakes, of which the greater proportion of the houses in Santa Fé, and all the villages to the north, have their window lights made.

As this territory comprehends a great extent of latitude, the climate is very various. Generally speaking, the heat and cold go to great extremes ; but the air is pure and serene, and there is very little rain, except at one season of the year. Pike, in treating of New Mexico, says, “ No person accustomed to reside in the temperate climate of 36 and 37 degrees of north latitude, in the United States, can form any idea of the piercing cold in that parallel in New Mexico ; but the air is serene, and unaccompanied by damps and fogs, as it rains but once in the year, and some years not at all. It is a mountainous country. The grand dividing ridges, which separate the waters of the Rio del Norte from those of California, border it on the line of its western limits, and are covered

in some places with eternal snows, which give a keenness to the air that could not be calculated upon, nor expected, in a temperate zone."

The principal towns and settlements are *Durango*, *Chihuahua*, *St. Jean del Rio*, and *Pallalein*, in New Biscay; and *Montelovez*, *Saltillo*, and *Santa Rosa*, in Cohauila. In New Mexico the principal town is *Santa Fé*, the capital of the province.

### INTENDANCY OF SINORA.

This intendancy comprehends the provinces of *Sinora* and *Sinaloa*, extending in length 540 miles, and in breadth about 270. The area is about 142,800 square miles, and the population about 260,000.

The soil in this intendancy is dry and sandy, except towards the Gulf of California, where it is much better; but there is very little timber in the country.—The air is humid upon the sea-coast, but dry and pure in the interior. The country abounds with gold and silver mines.

The chief towns and settlements are—In *Sinora*, *ARISPE*, the capital, *Sinora*, and *Terrunte*; and in *Sinaloa*, the capital of the same name.

### PROVINCE OF OLD CALIFORNIA.

This province embraces all the peninsula stretching from north latitude 23° to near 32°: being nearly 700 miles long, and on an average about 70 miles broad. The area is about 50,000 square miles, and the population about 9000.

A chain of mountains runs through the centre of the province its whole length, of which the highest point is about 5000 feet. At the foot of the mountains the soil is sandy and stony; and, indeed, in the whole province, the soil is remarkably light and arid; vegetation is at a stand, and rain being very unfrequent, there is a general want of water. There are few springs, and, through a remarkable fatality, where they are, the rock is generally naked. In some places, however, there are springs and earth together, and where this is the case, nothing can exceed the fertility of the soil. The climate is delightful. The sky is constantly serene, and of a deep blue, generally without a cloud; or should a few clouds appear, it is only for a moment at the setting of the sun, and then they display the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, and green. No where could an astronomer find a more delightful abode than on this coast.

The principal towns and settlement are, *Loreto*, *Santa Ana*, and *San Joseph*.

## INTENDANCY OF NEW CALIFORNIA.

This intendency extends from near north latitude 32°, to the bay of St. Francisco, in latitude 38°; and from the mountains, as exhibited on the map, to the sea; being about 450 miles long, and an average breadth of 110. Its area is about 50,000 square miles, and the population about 16,000.

The soil of New California is much superior to that of the peninsula, and the country is well wa-

tered. The climate is much more mild than in the same parallels of latitude on the eastern coast of the continent; but the sky is often overcast and cloudy. Good wines are made all along the coast, to beyond  $37^{\circ}$  north latitude, and olives grow plentifully in the south. The face of the country is agreeably diversified, and prairies of considerable extent are situated between the coast and the mountains.

The principal settlements are, *St. Francisco*, *Monterrey*, *St. Michael*, *St. Fernando*, and *St. Diego*. ST. CARLOS DE MONTERRY, the capital, was founded in 1770.

The large country lying between the Californian Mountains and New Mexico, has been but partially explored. Future researches will, no doubt, make important discoveries in this quarter; and at some future day the Gulf of California, and the Rio Colorado of the west, will probably be the seats of large and important settlements.

## PART OF THE VICE-ROYALTY.

The part of the vice-royalty exhibited on the map, comprehends part of *Guadalaxara*; part of *Zacatecas*; part of *St. Louis*; and part of *New Santander*. It extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Sinaloa, and from north latitude  $22^{\circ} 50'$  to  $24^{\circ} 47'$ , being 414 miles long by 90 broad, and contains 35,000 square miles, and about 120,000 inhabitants.

The soil and climate of the eastern part has been noticed under the head of the intendancy of San

Louis Potosi. In the interior there is a high table land, and the soil is singularly arid and barren. There are a considerable number of mines, and the country abounds with soda.

The principal towns are. *New Santander, Fresnillo, Sombrerete, and St. Lucea.*

## FLORIDA.

This province is situated on the south of the United States, and originally was divided into east and west; but the United States having, in virtue of the purchase of Louisiana, claimed and taken possession of all that part situated to the westward of the Perdido river—the part that stretches between that river and the Apalachicola, is represented on the map in connexion with the peninsula, under the general name of Florida.

The province, so constituted, extends from north latitude  $25^{\circ}$  to  $31^{\circ}$ ; and from longitude  $3^{\circ} 30'$  to  $10^{\circ} 22'$  W. from Washington. The length from north to south is 370 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west is about 350 miles; but the average breadth of the peninsula is only about 120. The area in square miles is about 58,000; and the population about 10,000, being nearly six square miles to one inhabitant.

The face of the country is, generally speaking, low and sandy. In the interior there is a ridge of sandy hills, but there is no bold scenery; while the country abounds in many places with swamps and marshes to such a degree, as to render it very unhealthy. Having such an extensive sea-coast,



however, on which there are a great number of fine harbours, there are many choice situations for towns, and the whole country, if cleared, drained, and cultivated, would support a very considerable population.

The largest rivers are, St. John's, and Apalachicola; but there are many smaller ones, and the bays are very numerous, and some of them very extensive.

The soil is generally sandy; but there is a great deal of excellent alluvial land on the banks of the rivers, and the intervals between the hills are many of them rich, affording excellent ranges for cattle.

There seems to be but a small supply of minerals in the country. Limestone and iron ore are found on the banks of the Apalachicola river; and there are some mineral springs.

The country being nearly surrounded by the sea, and within the range of the trade winds, enjoys a comparatively temperate climate. The summers are generally pleasant, and the winters very mild. Frost and snow are never seen, except in the northern extremity, and there but seldom. Cattle graze in the fields all winter, and many places produce two crops in a year.

The principal towns are, *St. Augustine*, on the Atlantic, and *Pensacola*, on the Gulf of Mexico.

## SECTION VI.

*A View of the West Indies, and the Islands of  
Bahama und Bermudas.*

THE West India islands, together with part of the Spanish Maine, and part of the Bahama Islands, are exhibited on the south-east corner of the map, on a reduced scale.

The islands which have received the name of West Indies, lie between latitude  $10^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  north, and longitude  $50^{\circ}$  and  $85^{\circ}$  west from London. The southern extremity is the island of Trinidad, and Walter's Key, to the north of the Bahama Islands, is the northern. The name West Indies was conferred upon them by the first discoverers, from a mistaken notion that they constituted a part of India, which they were in quest of. They may be classed as follows:

On the west, the large islands *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *St. Domingo*, or *Hajti*, and *Porto Rico*, with the lesser islands attached to them.

On the east, the Caribbean Islands, consisting of *Crab Island*, *St. Thomas*, *Anegada*, *Tortola*, *Santa Cruz*, *Anguilla*, *St. Martin*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Saba*, *Barbuda*, *St. Eustatia*, *St. Christopher's*, *Nevis*, *Antigua*, *Montserrat*, *Guadaloupe*, *Deseada*, *Marigalante*, *Dominica*, *Martinico*, *St. Lucia*, *Barbadoes*, *St. Vincent*, *Grenada*, *Tobago*, and *Trinidad*.

On the south, the lesser Antilles, viz.: *Margarita*, *Tortuga*, *Buenos Ayres*, and *Curacoa*.

On the north, the Bahama Islands, consisting of *Grand Bahama, Abaco, Eleuthera, Providence, San Salvador, Long Island, Mayaguana, Turk's Island*, and the numerous keys and small islands with which they are surrounded.

### CUBA, (SPANISH.)

This noble island is about 800 miles long, by 70 broad. Its area is about 54,000 square miles, and it contains about 350,000 inhabitants.

The face of the country is exceedingly diversified and beautiful: and the soil is fertile in a high degree, producing sugar, tobacco, ginger, cotton, and other articles of great value.

The chief city is *Havanna*, which contains about 25,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are, *Matanzas, Trinidad, St. Juan, and San Salvador*.

### JAMAICA, (BRITISH.)

This is the most valuable island possessed by the English. It is about 150 miles long, by 50 broad, containing an area of 6000 square miles, and contains a population of upwards of 300,000, of whom about 9-10ths are slaves.

The island is divided by a range of mountains, running nearly east and west throughout its whole length, in which several rivers take their rise, flowing thence in gentle streams to the sea. The whole island is distinguished by scenery of a superlative description, and the mountains are covered with ex-

tensive woods in perpetual verdure ; so that it may be said to enjoy a perpetual spring. In the interior of the country, the island is quite healthy and agreeable ; but in many of the sea-ports it is very unwholesome, and becomes the grave of many Europeans.

SPANISH TOWN is the seat of government ; but *Kingston* is by far the largest town, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, The other principal towns are, *Montego-Bay*, *Savanna-la-Mar*, and *Falmouth*.

#### ST. DOMINGO, OR HAYTI, (NEGROES.)

This beautiful island is about 320 miles long, by about 150 broad, containing about 28,000 square miles, and about 500,000 inhabitants, chiefly people of colour. It was once in such a flourishing state, that it was called the paradise of the West Indies ; but the revolution, which transferred the power from European hands into that of the people of colour, has no doubt greatly altered its character.

The soil is excellent, and the island fertile in the highest degree ; producing almost every variety of a vegetable nature for use and beauty, or food and luxury, which Providence has bestowed on man. But the climate is unfavourable, and in many places so fatal to Europeans, that it is probable they will never more gain an ascendancy on it.

The chief towns are, *St. Domingo*, *St. Jago*, *Port-au-Prince*, *Jeremie*, and *Cape Nichola Mole*.

## PORTO RICO, (SPANISH.)

This island is about 115 miles long, by 36 broad. Its area is about 4,000 square miles, and it contains about 200,000 inhabitants, the number being greatly augmented by the refugees from *St. Domingo*.

The island is beautiful, fertile, and well watered; and the produce is abundant, of sugar, cotton, ginger, &c. The chief town is *St. Juan*.

## CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

These comprehend the whole of the group situated between Porto Rico and Trinidad. Their size and relative situation will be distinctly seen on the map. The largest are *Guadaloupe* and *Martinico*, which are fine islands, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. They belong to the French. *St. Martins* and *St. Bartholomew* belong to Sweden; *St. Thomas* and *Santa Cruz* belong to the Danes; and all the rest are English.

Of the English islands, *Antigua*, *Barbadoes*, and *Trinidad*, are the most important. They all furnish nearly the same kind of produce, of which sugar is the staple. They are all cultivated by slaves; and they are all severe upon European constitutions.

The population of the whole of the English islands, including Jamaica, is about 900,000.

## BAHAMA ISLANDS.

These belong wholly to England, and are very numerous: but, excepting *Providence*, they are of no great importance. The principal port of the whole is *Nassau*, in the island of *Providence*.

The island of **SAN SALVADOR, OF GUANIHANI**, is remarkable, as being the first landing-place in America of the immortal **COLUMBUS**, who contributed so largely towards the discovery of the countries represented on this map.

## BERMUDAS ISLANDS, (BRITISH.)

These islands are situated about 800 miles from the American continent, and about an equal distance between Nova Scotia and the West Indies. There are a considerable number of islands in the group, but the greater part are mere rocks. There are only four of considerable importance. The largest island is named *Bermudas*, but the capital of all the islands is situated in the island of *St. George*. The town of **ST. GEORGE**, (the capital,) contains about 500 houses. The other islands are, *St. David's* and *Somerset*.

The whole of the islands contain about 12 or 13,000 acres of very poor land, of which a small part only is in cultivation. The chief produce is, maize, culinary vegetables, and cotton.

The inhabitants amount to about 10,000, of whom nearly one-half are negroes. The principal employment is ship building, navigation, and fishing.

The climate is very fine, and as they enjoy a perpetual spring, nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery in these sequestered islands. The inhabitants are said to be kind and affable to strangers, which must render a residence among them very pleasant.

Since the publication of the first edition of this work, we have received the following official returns of the population of the British West Indies, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, July 12, 1815.

Governor Baines, of Dominica, reports, that on the 19th of February, 1811, there were on the island—

Slaves	-	-	21,728
Whites	-	-	1,325
Free persons of colour			2,988

Governor Bentinck, of Demerara, states the population of this island to be—

Slaves	-	-	71,180
Whites	-	-	2,871
Free coloured		-	2,980

In the island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, the population was, December 13, 1810—

Whites	-	-	1,720
Free blacks		-	565
Free coloured		-	509
Black slaves		-	3,044
Coloured slaves		-	146
Foreigners	-	-	100

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Grand total 6,034

## St. Vincent Island contains—

Whites	-	-	827
Free coloured	-	-	646
Slaves	-	-	22,020

## The Grenadines contain—

Whites	-	-	226
Free coloured	-	-	76
Slaves	-	-	2,000

## Bermuda contains—

Slaves	-	-	4,794
Whites	-	-	4,755

## Surinam contains—

Whites	-	-	2,029
Free coloured and black	-	-	3,075
Slaves	-	-	51,937

## Curaçoa contains—

Whites	-	-	2,781
Free coloured	-	-	2,161
Free blacks	-	-	1,872
Slaves, coloured	-	-	690
Slaves, black	-	-	5,336

## Grenada contains—

Slaves	-	-	29,331
Whites	-	-	771
Free coloured	-	-	1,120

## Martinique contains—

Slaves	-	-	77,577
Whites	-	-	9,206
Free coloured	-	-	8,630

## The births in this island in 1810, were—

Whites	-	-	71
Slaves	-	-	1,250
Free coloured	-	-	80



## Berbice contains—

Whites	-	-	550
Coloured	-	-	240
Blacks	-	-	25,169

The slave population of Barbadoes exceeds 69,000: that of Jamaica, 319,912; and of Antigua, in 1810, 30,568.



# GEOGRAPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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MAP OF THE WORLD ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION, with A DESCRIPTION—Price of the map and description, full mounted, \$10.—Do. of the map separate as a sea chart, \$8.

This map is intended as a companion to the map and description of the United States, and is a work of great importance, inasmuch as it shows the general features of the whole world at a glance. The United States territory is accurately delineated, for the first time on a general map, and all the recent subdivisions carefully laid down. The whole is corrected from the latest information, and many recent surveys introduced. The map has various compasses on its surface for pointing out courses, and a triangular scale for measuring distance. The *description*, besides serving for this map, is a general epitome of the geography of the world.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—The geological lines by Wm. Maclure, esq.—Price \$10.

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THE AMERICAN COAST, from the Long Island Sound to the Capes of Virginia.

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RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, and adjacent country, from St. Regis to Montreal.

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UNITED STATES.

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PHILADELPHIA, and adjacent country.

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PITTSBURG, and adjacent country.

ZANESVILLE, (state of Ohio), and adjacent country.

FALLS OF NIAGARA, and adjacent country.

FALLS OF OHIO.

EAST END OF LAKE ONTARIO.

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*FOR SALE.*

BRADLEY'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, 4 sheets mounted, §10

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It is proposed to publish as soon as possible, as accompaniments to the Maps of the United States and the World,

A SERIES OF SHEET MAPS, to embrace EACH STATE AND TERRITORY in the Union, showing the counties, post towns, post roads, and a multitude of minute particulars, which could not be introduced into a general map.

Also, A SERIES OF SHEET MAPS of other countries; and

A SERIES OF SHEET CHARTS of the most interesting waters.

These sheet maps and charts will be all uniform in plan and size, so that the possessors may bind them, or any number of them, into an ATLAS.

Being desirous of making this establishment embrace every thing useful relative to geography, the subject of GLOBES has been taken under consideration; and measures have been taken to commence a Globe Manufactory at as early a period as possible. The Celestial Globes will be finished in the most approved manner; and the Terrestrial Globes will give a more faithful delineation of the United States than any heretofore published.



The basis on which the whole of the geography of the country rests, is MAPS FROM ACTUAL SURVEY, and its political subdivisions is highly favourable to the bringing them forward in the character of STATE MAPS.

It is quite obvious that EVERY STATE SHOULD HAVE ITS OWN MAP. It should be STATE PROPERTY, subject to the controul of no individual whatever. Individuals are not equal to the task of bringing them forward, and keeping them correct. Wherever they have embarked in the business, they have lost much time and money; and unless the States embark in it, the geography of the country cannot be brought to maturity. There are very favourable symptoms that they will do this, of which we will take notice by and by; in the mean time, as the business has been much facilitated by the exertions of a number of meritorious individuals, we shall here, in addition to the partial view already taken, give a connected general view of the whole.

MAINE and MASSACHUSETTS, by *Carlton*.—Very poor engravings, and the matter defective for want of a view of the towns and villages.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, by *Carrigain*.—A very meritorious map, and elegantly engraved. This is worthy of the state of New Hampshire, and should be adopted as the STATE MAP, the property of the state.

VERMONT, by *Whitelow*.—This map is very similar to those of Massachusetts and Maine.

RHODE ISLAND.—Of this state there is no good map. One should be executed by the legislature.

CONNECTICUT.—A beautiful four sheet map of this interesting state, on a scale of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to an inch, has been executed by order of the legislature.

NEW YORK—Excellent maps of this state were executed by Mr. *De Witt*, the surveyor-general. The largest one, six sheets, on a scale of 5 miles to an inch; the reduced one, one sheet, on a scale of 15. A very interesting map of New York and part of the adjacent states, on a scale of 10 miles to an inch, is in preparation by Mr. John Eddy of New York.

NEW JERSEY.—A map of this state was lately published by a Mr. *Watson*; but it is a very inferior production, and is now out of circulation. There is a strong desire in the state to have a good map, and the legislature will probably take the necessary steps to bring forward a STATE MAP, at their next session.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The legislature of this state, at their last session, passed an act directing the formation of a new map, on a scale of 5 miles to an inch;—the materials to be collected by counties, on a scale of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This map when completed will be one of the best that has ever appeared in any country.

MARYLAND and DELAWARE have been noticed. Griffith's Map is a good basis, but it wants improvement. The probability is, that the legislature will soon order a new map of this interesting state.

VIRGINIA.—Madison's Map has been noticed. It also wants improvement. The legislature recently passed an act relative to a new map.

OHIO has been noticed. Hough and Bourne's Map is excellent.

KENTUCKY.—Proposals have been issued by Mr. Sneed and Mr. Munseil, for the publication of a map of this state, on a scale of five miles to an inch. It will be probably be a good map.

TENNESSEE.—A good map of this state has just been published.

NORTH CAROLINA.—By *Price and Strothers*. A good basis, but wants improvement.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The legislature of this state passed an act at their last session, appropriating \$15,000 to make a survey of the country for a new map.

GEORGIA.—An excellent map of this state, by Mr. *Daniel Sturgis*, is nearly ready for publication.

LOUISIANA, by *Darby*, has been noticed.

The delineation of the geography of the several territories, will be found on the map of the United States, and *Bradley's Map*; and the local particulars will be brought forward in the Series of Sheet Maps, before noticed.



Upon the whole, we must congratulate our fellow citizens on the taste for geographical science that is every where exhibited throughout this country. We have frequently remarked that *Bradley's Map* of the United States was a better map of this country, than any map of England was of England. It is hoped that the present Map of the United States, will not suffer by comparison. A gentleman of extensive philosophical research, lately returned from Europe, asserted that the geography of this country was much better known than was that of Europe. This assertion was strictly true, and the reason is obvious. In Europe the countries were *old* before the dawn of geographical science—a small portion of them only have been submitted to actual survey; and the government being in the hands of a few, a few only are interested in the geography of the country. Here, on the contrary, the countries are *new*, and have nearly all been surveyed; and ALL THE PEOPLE are deeply interested in the country. IT IS THEIRS, and a correct knowledge of its geography is to them ALL-IMPORTANT.

To do the subject justice, however, requires constant exertions. The progress of society is so rapid, that important changes take place every year. Six new counties have been laid out in the state of Penn-

sylvania since the last census; and upwards of two hundred post-offices have been created since the last edition of the large copy of Reading Howell's Map was published. The new roads and bridges are also very numerous. Greater changes still have taken place in some of the other states.

It has been already stated, that it is an object too heavy for individual enterprise, to bring forward the state maps from actual survey. This opinion is not new. In adverting to the subject in our last publication of this nature, it was observed, that "Each state should have ITS OWN MAP from actual survey. The state maps should be all on the same scale, *five miles to an inch*; and should be so managed, that the geographical lines of the whole series would correspond. Care should also be taken to *keep them constantly improved*, so as they may keep pace with the progressive geography of the country."

The result of all the experience we have had since that publication, has tended to confirm the correctness of these remarks; and it is highly gratifying to find that this sentiment is gaining ground, and is likely to become general. Several legislative bodies have already paved the way for bringing forward state maps. We have already noticed the map published by the state of *Connecticut*; the measures taken by the states of *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, and those in contemplation by *New Jersey*; and we shall close this account by a view of the proceedings in relation to the NEW STATE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the session of 1814, Mr. Isaac Weaver, of Greene county, a member of the senate, moved a resolution that measures might be taken to bring forward a new map of the state. This resolution passed both houses unanimously; and during the summer, the preparatory steps were taken by the secretary of the commonwealth to ascertain the best plan of procuring the materials, and publishing the map.

In the early part of 1816, the author of the Map of the United States was called upon for information regarding it, which he accordingly communicated by letter; but, viewing this as an excellent opportunity for the introduction of his favourite theory, he was induced to take a journey to the seat of the state government on the subject. The business was new to the legislature, and involved much detail that could not be communicated by writing. It was all-important that the plan should be simple and practicable; and hopes were entertained that such a one could be arranged as would serve for a model in forwarding this branch of business generally.

On his arrival at Harrisburg, he found the governor, secretary, surveyor-general, and all the public officers, most cordially disposed towards the map. The business was before a committee of the senate, consisting of Mr. Isaac Weaver, Mr. Lane, Mr. Foster, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Lowrie.

The liberality of the sentiments entertained by these gentlemen on the subject, afforded a favourable omen; and it soon appeared that the disposition towards the map was favourable throughout both branches of the legislature.

When all the parties engaged in a great work are in earnest, the business is soon arranged. After a short interview, the plan of the map was matured and brought before the legislature. With some slight modification, it passed both houses by great majorities, and, receiving the governor's assent, became a law.

The secretary and surveyor-general immediately formed the contract for the publication of the map, and the most prompt measures have been taken to collect the materials. So far as it has been tested by experience, every part of the plan seems to be complete; and it is believed that this liberal proceeding of the state of Pennsylvania, will have the most beneficial effect in the dissemination of a knowledge of the geography of the western world.

*P. S.* Since the second edition of the Description of the United States was published, considerable progress has been made in the map of Pennsylvania. Very excellent MS. maps have been received of the following counties :

Susquehanna,—Wayne,—Pike,—Northampton,—Luzerne,—Schuylkill,—Lehigh,—Bucks,—Montgomery,—Philadelphia,—Delaware,—Lebanon,—Dauphin,—Northumberland,—Columbia,—Bradford,—Tioga,—Lycoming,—Union,—Adams,—Huntingdon,—Potter,—M'Kean,—Jefferson,—Fayette,—Washington,—Alleghany,—Indiana,—Armstrong,—Butler,—Beaver.

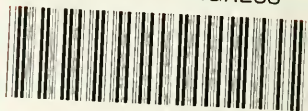
Of these, Montgomery, Luzerne, Dauphin, Lebanon, and Huntingdon are in the hands of the engraver, and will speedily be published. The drawing of the State Map is commenced, and will advance as fast as the materials are procured. It is believed that not only the State Map but the various County Maps will be published, and the whole will afford a very handsome specimen of the rapid progress of geographical science in the United States.



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